

Nilpotent orbits: finiteness, separability and Howe's conjecture

Julius Witte

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen
Heyendaalseweg 135, 6525AJ Nijmegen, the Netherlands
email: J.Witte@math.ru.nl

Abstract

This paper is about nilpotent orbits of reductive groups over local non-Archimedean fields. In this paper we will try to identify for which groups there are only finitely many nilpotent orbits, for which groups the nilpotent orbits are separable and for which groups Howe's conjecture holds. For general reductive groups we get some partial results. For split reductive groups we get a classification in terms of the root data and the characteristic of the underlying local field.

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Notations	4
2.1	$\kappa_v(G)$ & $\rho_v(G)$	5
2.2	Chevalley basis	6
3	Regular nilpotent orbits	6
4	The virtual number of components of $Z(G)$ and ...	9
4.1	Separability and $\kappa_v(G)$	9
4.2	Ad and $\kappa_v(G)$	10
4.3	Very good primes and $\kappa_v(G)$	11
5	Howe's conjecture in bad characteristic	11
5.1	Reduction to bad pairs	12
5.2	The bad pair construction	15
5.2.1	The example $SO_5(\mathbb{F})$, $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$	18
6	Howe's conjecture and $\kappa_v(G)$	20
7	Howe's conjecture in good characteristic	22
7.1	Associated cocharacters to nilpotent elements	22
7.2	First proof of Howe's conjecture	22
7.3	The case $SO_3(\mathbb{F})$ ($\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$)	24
7.4	The case $PGL_n(\mathbb{F})$ with $\text{char } \mathbb{F} n$	27
7.5	The Howe's conjecture classification (\mathbb{F} -split case)	30

8	The separable classification	31
9	On the number of nilpotent orbits	34
10	Appendix	37

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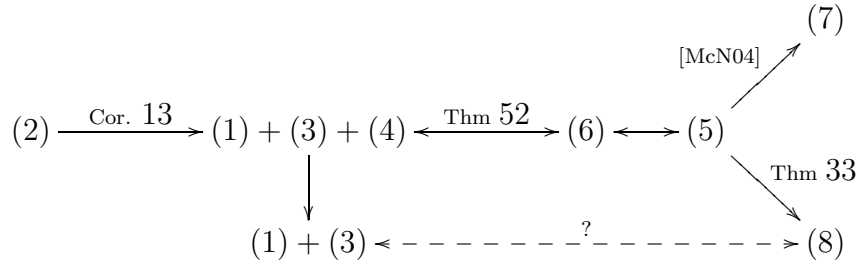
1 Introduction

Let \mathbb{F} be a local non-Archimedean field of characteristic p and \mathcal{G} a connected reductive group defined over \mathbb{F} . In this paper we investigate the relation between the following statements for $G = \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{F})$ (we will clarify the first six statements in §2):

1. p is good
2. p is very good
3. p does not divide the virtual number of components of $Z(G)$
4. p does not divide the virtual order of $\pi_1(G_{\text{der}})$
5. all the nilpotent orbits are separable
6. the regular nilpotent orbit is separable
7. the number of nilpotent orbits is finite
8. Howe's conjecture holds for G

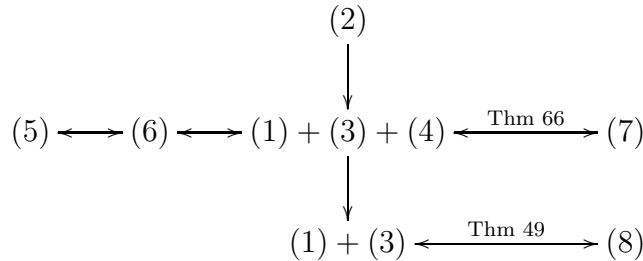
If $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 0$ (including $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{R}$), then all these statements hold for G . In case \mathbb{F} has positive characteristic these statements depend on G and p .

For general G we will prove the following implications



The question if (7) and (5) are equivalent and the question if $(1) + (3)$ is equivalent to (8) are still open.

If moreover G is \mathbb{F} -split, then we get the following implications



Besides the proofs of these implications we will also give counter examples for the non-implications. That (1) + (3) does not imply (4) can be seen by the example PGL_p . That (1) + (3) + (4) does not imply (2) can be seen by the example GL_p . That (1) + (4) does not imply (3) can be seen by the example SL_p . That (3) + (4) does not imply (1) can be seen in the simple groups of exceptional type. Thus for \mathbb{F} -split groups we have determined all the implications and non-implications between every possible combination of these 8 properties.

The first 4 statements are related to p and the root datum of G and the last 4 statements are related to the adjoint action of G on its Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . The proofs of the implications from a collection of statements about the root datum to a statement about the adjoint action are mostly based on known proofs in the case that \mathbb{F} has characteristic 0. The proofs of the implications from a statement about the adjoint action to a collection of statements about the root datum are different. In this case we assume that one of the statements about the root datum does not hold and then show that the statement about the adjoint action does not hold. For example, we will show that $\neg(7)$ is a consequence of $\neg(1)$ or $\neg(3)$ or $\neg(4)$. The strategy is to make a surjective function from a part of the regular nilpotent elements of the Lie algebra to $\mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}^{(p)}$ or $\mathbb{F}^\times/(\mathbb{F}^\times)^p$, which is G -invariant. For example, in $SL_2(\mathbb{F})$ with $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$ we take the function

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x \pmod{(\mathbb{F}^\times)^2}.$$

The proof of $\neg(1)$ or $\neg(3)$ implies $\neg(8)$ is based on the existence of such functions.

For $\omega \subset \mathfrak{g}$ define $J(\omega)$ to be the set of distributions with support contained in the closure of ${}^G\omega$. For L a \mathcal{O} -lattice in \mathfrak{g} define $J_L(\omega)$ to be the image of $J(\omega)$ in the distributions of \mathfrak{g}/L under the canonical map $\phi_L : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/L$.

Conjecture 1 (Howe). *For all compact $\omega \subset \mathfrak{g}$ and all \mathcal{O} -lattices L of \mathfrak{g} :*

$$\dim J_L(\omega) < \infty.$$

This conjecture has been proved by Howe in [How74] for $G = GL_n(\mathbb{F})$. Later it has been proved by Harish-Chandra, see [HC99], for general G in the case that $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 0$. In this paper we determine the \mathbb{F} -split groups for which Howe's conjecture holds.

Rather surprisingly, these are not only the groups with finitely many nilpotent orbits. Probably there are only finitely many nilpotent orbits with a non-empty intersection with every neighborhood of 0. To prove Howe's conjecture for certain groups, we will just adapt the proof in [HC99].

The proof in [HC99] of the local summability of the character of an admissible representation and the local upper bound $|D(g)|^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ depends on Howe's conjecture. Howe's conjecture is used to proof that the character of a representation is locally a linear sum of Fourier transforms of nilpotent orbital integrals.

In the following table we list the properties of some \mathbb{F} -split groups. In the column nHwC are the set of primes P such that Howe's conjecture does not hold for $G(\mathbb{F})$ if and only if $\text{char } \mathbb{F} \in P$. In the column INO are the set of primes P such that the group $G(\mathbb{F})$

has infinitely many nilpotent orbits if and only if $\text{char } \mathbb{F} \in P$.

G	bad p	$\kappa_v(G)$	$\rho_v(G)$	$nHwC$	INO
GL_n	—	1	1	—	—
SL_n	—	n	1	$p n$	$p n$
PGL_n	—	1	n	—	$p n$
SO_{2n+1}	2	1	2	2	2
SO_{2n}	2	2	2	2	2
Sp_{2n}	2	2	1	2	2
F_4	2, 3	1	1	2, 3	2, 3
G_2	2, 3	1	1	2, 3	2, 3
E_8	2, 3, 5	1	1	2, 3, 5	2, 3, 5

The obvious direction for generalizing the theory about Howe's conjecture and on the (in)finiteness of nilpotent orbits of this article is to look at reductive groups that are not \mathbb{F} -split. The proofs of this article depend heavily on the case by case consideration of the irreducible root systems. It would be nice to find unified proofs.

2 Notations

Unless otherwise stated, \mathbb{F} is a local non-Archimedean field with uniformizer π and ring of integers \mathcal{O} . We define $p := \text{char } \mathbb{F}$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we define $\mathbb{F}^{(n)} := \{x^n : x \in \mathbb{F}\}$ and $\mathcal{O}^{(n)} := \{x^n : x \in \mathcal{O}\}$.

A prime number p is bad for a root system R if

1. $p = 2$ and R has a component not of type A .
2. $p = 3$ and R has a component of type E, F or G .
3. $p = 5$ and R has a component of type E_8 .

A prime number p is good for R if it is not bad. See [SS70, §4.1] for equivalent definitions of good primes.

A prime number p is very good for R if it is good and R does not have a component of type A_n with p a divisor of $n + 1$.

A prime number p is (very) good for G if it is (very) good for the root system of G .

A G -orbit $Ad(G)x$ in \mathfrak{g} is called separable if one of the following equivalent conditions hold

1. The differential of the map $g \mapsto Ad(g)x$ is surjective
- 2.

$$\dim\{g \in G \mid Ad(g)x = x\} = \dim\{y \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [y, x] = 0\}$$

3. The Lie algebra of $\{g \in G \mid Ad(g)x = x\}$ is equal to $\{y \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [y, x] = 0\}$

2.1 $\kappa_v(G)$ & $\rho_v(G)$

Let T be a maximal torus of G . The embeddings $R(G, T) \hookrightarrow X^*(T)$ and $R^\vee(G, T) \hookrightarrow X_*(T)$ induce group homomorphisms $\Phi : X_*(T) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T), \mathbb{Z})$ and $\Phi^\vee : X^*(T) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T)^\vee, \mathbb{Z})$.

Lemma 2. *Let \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{S} be two complex tori and $\phi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. Let $\phi^* : X^*(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow X^*(\mathcal{T})$ be the map $\epsilon \mapsto \epsilon \circ \phi$. Then*

$$|\ker \phi / \ker \phi^o| = |(\text{coker } \phi^*)_{\text{tor}}|,$$

where $(\text{coker } \phi^*)_{\text{tor}}$ is the torsion part of the cokernel of ϕ^* .

Proof. Choose the bases $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m$ for $X^*(\mathcal{S})$ and $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$ for $X^*(\mathcal{T})$ in such a way that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^*(\delta_1) &= d_1 \epsilon_1 \\ &\vdots = \vdots \\ \phi^*(\delta_k) &= d_k \epsilon_k \\ \phi^*(\delta_{k+1}, \dots, \delta_m) &\in \langle d_1 \epsilon_1, \dots, d_k \epsilon_k \rangle \end{aligned}$$

then $\prod_{i=1}^k d_i = |(\text{coker } \phi^*)_t|$.

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \ker \phi &:= \{t \in \mathcal{T} \mid \epsilon_i(t)^{d_i} = 1 \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq k\} \\ \ker \phi^o &:= \{t \in \mathcal{T} \mid \epsilon_i(t) = 1 \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq k\}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$|\ker \phi / \ker \phi^o| = \left| \prod_{i=1}^k \mathbb{Z}/d_i \mathbb{Z} \right| = \prod_{i=1}^k d_i = |(\text{coker } \phi^*)_{\text{tor}}|. \quad \square$$

Corollary 3. *For a complex reductive group, \mathcal{G} , $|\text{coker } \Phi| = |\pi_0(Z(\mathcal{G}))|$ and $|\text{coker } \Phi^\vee| = |\pi_1(\mathcal{G}_{\text{der}})|$.*

Proof. Look at the adjoint map: $Ad : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^{\text{ad}}$. Let \mathcal{T} be a maximal torus of \mathcal{G} and $\mathcal{T}^{\text{ad}} = Ad(\mathcal{T})$. Then $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}\Delta, \mathbb{Z}) = X_*(\mathcal{T}^{\text{ad}})$ and Φ is the map corresponding with $Ad : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^{\text{ad}}$:

$$\Phi(\epsilon) := Ad \circ \epsilon.$$

We define $\Phi^{tr} : X^*(\mathcal{T}^{\text{ad}}) \rightarrow X^*(\mathcal{T})$ as follows:

$$\Phi^{tr}(\epsilon) := \epsilon \circ Ad.$$

The cokernel of Φ^{tr} has a torsion group of order $|\text{coker } \Phi|$. Because $\mathcal{T} \cap \ker Ad = Z(\mathcal{G})$,

$$|\text{coker } \Phi| = |Z(\mathcal{G})/Z(\mathcal{G})^o| = |\pi_0(Z(\mathcal{G}))|.$$

Let \mathcal{G}_{sc} be the simply connected cover of \mathcal{G}_{der} . Let $\pi : \mathcal{G}_{\text{sc}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be the following morphism: $\mathcal{G}_{\text{sc}} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\text{der}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{G}$.

Let \mathcal{T}_{sc} be the maximal torus of \mathcal{G}_{sc} such that $\pi(\mathcal{T}_{\text{sc}}) = \mathcal{T} \cap \mathcal{G}_{\text{der}}$. Then $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}\Delta, \mathbb{Z}) = X_*(\mathcal{T}_{\text{sc}})$ and Φ^\vee is the map corresponding with $\pi : \mathcal{T}_{\text{sc}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$. Thus

$$|\text{coker } \Phi^\vee| = |\ker \pi| = |\pi_1(\mathcal{G}_{\text{der}})|. \quad \square$$

We call $\rho_v(G) := |\text{coker } \Phi^\vee|$ the virtual order of $\pi_1(G_{\text{der}})$. We call $\kappa_v(G) := |\text{coker } \Phi|$ the virtual number of components of $Z(G)$.

2.2 Chevalley basis

The first part of this subsection is based on [Adl98, §1.2].

Let G be a \mathbb{F} -split reductive group and T a maximal torus. Let \mathfrak{g} be the Lie algebra of G . Let $R := R(G, T)$ be the roots of G and T . Let R^+ be a set of positive roots of R and Δ be the set of corresponding simple roots.

We have for $\beta \in R$, the elements H_β and E_β in \mathfrak{g} , such that for all $\alpha, \beta \in R$:

$$\begin{aligned} [H_\alpha, H_\beta] &= 0 \\ [H_\alpha, E_\beta] &= \langle \alpha^\vee, \beta \rangle E_\beta \\ [E_\beta, E_\alpha] &= \begin{cases} N_{\beta, \alpha} E_{\beta+\alpha} & \text{if } \beta + \alpha \in R \\ H_\beta & \text{if } \alpha = -\beta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

where each $N_{\beta, \alpha} \in \mathbb{Z}$. For each $\beta \in R$ there exists a unique map $u_\beta : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow G$, such that $d\beta(1) = E_\beta$ and for all $t \in T$ and $x \in \mathbb{F}$, $tu_\beta(x)t^{-1} = u_\beta(\beta(t)x)$. Then β^\vee , the coroot of β , is equal to

$$\beta^\vee(\lambda) = u_\beta(\lambda)u_{-\beta}(-\lambda^{-1})u_\beta(\lambda)u_\beta(-1)u_{-\beta}(1)u_\beta(1).$$

Moreover $d\beta^\vee(1) = H_\beta$.

The set $\{H_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\} \cup \{E_\beta : \beta \in R\}$ is called a Chevalley basis. (The term ‘‘basis’’ is misplaced here, since if G is not semi-simple it does not span \mathfrak{g} and if $G = PGL_n$ and $\text{char } \mathbb{F} \mid n$ it is not linearly independent, see Lemma 42. However if the characteristic is 0 it is a basis for \mathfrak{g}' , the Lie algebra of $G_{\text{der}} = (G, G)$. The E_β are always linearly independent.)

The adjoint representation $Ad : G \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathfrak{g})$ is determined by the following formulas

$$\begin{aligned} Ad(u_\beta(\lambda))E_\alpha &= \begin{cases} E_\beta & \text{if } \beta = \alpha \\ E_{-\beta} + \lambda H_\beta - \lambda^2 E_\beta & \text{if } \alpha = -\beta \\ \sum_{i \geq 0} M_{\beta, \alpha, i} \lambda^i E_{i\beta + \alpha} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ Ad(t)E_\beta &= \beta(t)E_\beta \\ Ad(u_\beta(\lambda))H &= H - d\beta(H)\lambda E_\beta \\ Ad(t)H &= H \end{aligned}$$

for all $H \in \mathfrak{t}$, the Lie algebra of T and constants $M_{\beta, \alpha, i} \in \mathbb{F}$.

The \mathbb{F} -points of the image of the algebraic map Ad will be denoted by $Ad(G)$ or G^{ad} . From now on we fix a Chevalley basis on \mathfrak{g} .

3 Regular nilpotent orbits

In the first part of this short introduction to nilpotent orbits, especially regular nilpotent orbits, we will follow [Car85, §5.1]. Although [Car85, §5.1] treats regular unipotent elements, we can easily adapt it to regular nilpotent elements.

For each $\alpha \in R$, define $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha := \{x \in \mathfrak{g} : ad(t)x = \alpha(t)x\}$. We define the height function $ht : R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ as follows:

$$ht\left(\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_\alpha \alpha\right) := \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_\alpha.$$

For $z \in \mathbb{Z}$ we define the following subspaces of \mathfrak{g} :

$$\mathfrak{n}_z := \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R | ht(\alpha) = z} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$$

$$\mathfrak{n}_{\geq z} := \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R | ht(\alpha) \geq z} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha.$$

A nilpotent element of $n \in \mathfrak{g}$ is called a regular nilpotent element if and only if

$$\dim Z_G(n) = \dim T.$$

Proposition 4. *Let \mathbb{F} be an algebraically closed field. Let G be a connected reductive group. Then there exist regular nilpotent elements in \mathfrak{g} and any two are conjugated. Let $n \in \mathfrak{g}$ be nilpotent. The following conditions on n are equivalent.*

- (a) n is regular.
- (b) there is a unique Borel subgroup B of G such that n is in the Lie algebra of B .
- (c) n is conjugated to an element of the form $\sum_{\alpha \in R^+} \lambda_\alpha E_\alpha$ with $\lambda_\alpha \neq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta$.

Proof. We use the proof of [Car85, Proposition 5.1.2 & 5.1.3]. That there are only finitely many nilpotent classes is proven in [HS85, Theorem 1]. The U -orbit of n is closed, since every orbit of a unipotent group is closed [Ste74, Proposition 2.5]. \square

Corollary 5. *Let n, n' be regular nilpotent elements of the Lie algebra of B . If $g \in G$ is such that $gng^{-1} = n'$, then $g \in B$.*

If $n = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_\alpha E_\alpha$ and $n' = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} d_\alpha E_\alpha$, then the following statements are equivalent:

- 1. n and n' are conjugated by an element of $G(\mathbb{F})$
- 2. there is a $t \in T$ such that $d_\alpha = \alpha(t)c_\alpha$.

Proof. By Proposition 4 $B = gBg^{-1}$, since n' is in the Lie algebra of B and gBg^{-1} . Thus $g \in N_G(B) = B$.

Assume that $n = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_\alpha E_\alpha$ and $n' = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} d_\alpha E_\alpha$.

If n and n' are conjugated, then there exist $t \in T$ and $u \in U$ such that $Ad(tu)n = n'$.

Since U acts trivial on $\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{n}_{\geq 1}$ and $Ad(t)E_\alpha = \alpha(t)E_\alpha$, the second statement follows.

If $d_\alpha = \alpha(t)c_\alpha$, then $Ad(t)n = n'$. \square

Corollary 5 shows that ${}^G n \cap B = {}^B n$ for all regular $n \in \mathfrak{b}$.

Define Φ as follows:

$$\Phi : X_*(T) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T), \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Phi : \gamma \mapsto (\alpha \mapsto \langle \gamma, \alpha \rangle)$$

The first reason for defining Φ is the following Proposition. Recall $\kappa_v(G) := |\text{coker } \Phi|$ is the virtual number of components of $Z(G)$.

Proposition 6. *If G is \mathbb{F} -split and $p | \kappa_v(G)$, then there are infinitely many regular nilpotent orbits in \mathfrak{g} .*

Proof. Let $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ be a basis for $R(G, T)$. Define for $1 \leq i \leq n$ the function $\epsilon_i \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T), \mathbb{Z})$ by:

$$\epsilon_i(\alpha_j) := \delta_{ij}.$$

So $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$ is a basis for $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T), \mathbb{Z})$. Let L be the image of Φ . Take a compatible basis for $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T), \mathbb{Z})$ and L : b_1, \dots, b_n and $d_1 b_1, \dots, d_n b_n$ with $d_i | d_{i+1}$. Since the cokernel is finite it has $\prod_{i=1}^n d_i$ elements. Define $M \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ by

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = M \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Look at the following subset of \mathbf{n}_1 :

$$\mathbf{n}'_1 := \left\{ \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_{\alpha} E_{\alpha} : c_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{F}^{\times} \right\}.$$

Define π to be the following parametrization of \mathbf{n}'_1 :

$$\pi : (\mathbb{F}^{\times})^n \rightarrow \mathbf{n}'_1, \quad \pi(c_1, \dots, c_n) := \sum_{i=1}^n c_i E_{\alpha_i}.$$

Since $\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_{\alpha} E_{\alpha}$ is regular, it is in the same conjugacy class of $G(\mathbb{F})$ as $\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} d_{\alpha} E_{\alpha}$ if and only if there is a $t \in T$ such that $d_{\alpha} = \alpha(t) c_{\alpha}$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta$ by Corollary 5.

Let $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and define $\phi_A : (\mathbb{F}^{\times})^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{F}^{\times})^n$ by:

$$\phi_A(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{1i}}, \dots, \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_{ni}} \right).$$

Now $\pi \circ \phi_A$ is also a parametrization of \mathbf{n}'_1 and

$$\phi_A \pi^{-1}(t \pi(\phi_A^{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n)) t^{-1}) = \left(\left(\prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i(t)^{a_{1i}} \right) x_1, \dots, \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i(t)^{a_{ni}} \right) x_n \right).$$

Define this action of T on $(\mathbb{F}^{\times})^n$ to be the action with respect to A .

Take $A := (M^{-1})^t$.

We claim that for every $\gamma \in X_*(T)$ with $\Phi(\gamma) = \sum_{i=1}^n z_i d_i b_i$ one has the following action on $(\mathbb{F}^{\times})^n$ with respect to A of $\gamma(s)$:

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (s^{z_1 d_1} x_1, \dots, s^{z_n d_n} x_n).$$

To prove this claim, consider the factor in front of x_j :

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i(\gamma(s))^{a_{ji}} = s^{\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} \langle \gamma, \alpha_i \rangle}$$

Evaluate the power of s :

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} \langle \gamma, \alpha_i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} \sum_{k=1}^n z_k d_k b_k(\alpha_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} \sum_{k=1}^n z_k d_k m_{ki} = \sum_{k=1}^n z_k d_k \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} m_{ki}.$$

Since $A = (M^{-1})^t$ one has that $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} m_{ki} = \delta_{jk}$, therefore

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} \langle \gamma, \alpha_i \rangle = z_j d_j, \text{ hence}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i(\gamma(s))^{a_{ji}} = s^{z_j d_j}.$$

Since $p \nmid \#\text{coker } \Phi$, then $p \nmid d_n$. Identify \mathfrak{n}'_1 with $(\mathbb{F}^\times)^n$ via the parametrization $\pi \circ \phi_{M^t}$. Look at the n -th coordinate: $x_n \mapsto s^{z_\gamma d_n} x_n$ for every pair $\gamma \in X_*(T)$, $s \in \mathbb{F}^\times$. The images of the cocharacters generate the torus, so the orbit of the n -th coordinate under T is contained $\{s^{d_n} x_n : s \in \mathbb{F}^\times\}$. Hence if (x_1, \dots, x_n) is in the same orbit as (y_1, \dots, y_n) , then there is a $s \in \mathbb{F}^\times$ such that $s^{d_n} x_n = y_n$. Because $p \nmid d_n$ the group $\mathbb{F}^\times / (\mathbb{F}^\times)^{d_n}$ is infinite. We conclude that if p divides the order of the cokernel, then there are infinitely many regular nilpotent orbits. \square

4 The virtual number of components of $Z(G)$ and ...

As we saw in the previous section, when p divides the virtual number of components of $Z(G)$ there are infinitely many regular nilpotent orbits. In this section we show that even more properties that hold when the characteristic is zero, do not hold anymore when $p \mid \kappa_v(G)$. After giving these counter examples for theorems that hold in characteristic zero, at the end of this section we show that $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$ for a restrictive class of reductive groups. By the way, the condition $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$ is based on the group $SL_n(\mathbb{F})$ with $p \nmid n$. As turns out in the end for $p \geq 5$ the main example is $SL_n(\mathbb{F})$. In this section all the properties are geometric in nature, so we do not have to worry about rationality.

4.1 Separability and $\kappa_v(G)$

Lemma 7. *Let $X := \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} E_\alpha$. The map $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{t} \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_1$ is not surjective if and only if $p \mid \kappa_v(G)$.*

Proof. See \mathfrak{t} as $X_*(T) \otimes \mathbb{F}$. Let $Y \in X_*(T)$, then $[dY(1), E_\alpha] = \langle \alpha, Y \rangle E_\alpha$. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a basis for $X_*(T)$. The matrix M corresponding to Φ with respect to the basis X_1, \dots, X_n and the dual basis of Δ in $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}\Delta, \mathbb{Z})$ is the same as the matrix corresponding to $[X, \cdot]$ with respect to the basis X_1, \dots, X_n and $(E_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta)$. Let $d_1, \dots, d_{|\Delta|}$ be the integers on the diagonal of the Smith normal form of M . Then $\kappa_v(G) = \#\text{coker } \Phi = \prod_{i=1}^{|\Delta|} d_i$. Also there are $E_1, \dots, E_{|\Delta|}$ such that $\mathfrak{n}_1 = \langle E_1, \dots, E_{|\Delta|} \rangle$ and $[X, \mathfrak{t}] = \langle d_1 E_1, \dots, d_n E_{|\Delta|} \rangle$. \square

Recall an G -orbit $Ad(G)x$ in \mathfrak{g} is separable if and only if

$$\dim\{g \in G \mid Ad(g)x = x\} = \dim\{y \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [y, x] = 0\}.$$

Theorem 8. *If $p \mid \kappa_v(G)$, then the regular orbit is not separable.*

Proof. Let T be a torus and $X \in \mathfrak{n}_1$ a regular element. Then $\dim Z_T(X) = \dim T - |\Delta|$ by Proposition 4. Thus if the orbit of X is separable, then $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{t} \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_1$ has a kernel of dimension $\dim T - |\Delta|$. Thus $[X, \cdot]$ must be surjective. Since $p \mid \kappa_v(G)$ the map $[X, \cdot]$ is not surjective. Hence the orbit of X is not separable. \square

4.2 Ad and $\kappa_v(G)$

Let G be a reductive \mathbb{F} -group. We will go back and forth between G and $Ad(G)$. Therefore we have a look at the adjoint map $Ad : G \rightarrow Ad(G)$. The adjoint map is defined over \mathbb{F} . We will show that $d(Ad)$ maps non-zero-nilpotent elements to non-zero nilpotent elements. Ad is separable (ie, $d(Ad)$ is surjective) if and only if $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$. To distinguish the objects associated with $Ad(G)$ from the ones associated with G , the ones associated with $Ad(G)$ get a superscript ad : $G^{ad}, \mathfrak{g}^{ad}, \mathfrak{n}^{ad}$, ect.

Lemma 9. $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{n} \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}^{ad}$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. Take a Chevalley basis on \mathfrak{g} . Let $\alpha \in R(G, T)$. Let G_α^{ad} be the image of $Ad \circ u_\alpha : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow G^{ad}$. The action of $u_\alpha(x)$ on certain elements of \mathfrak{g} is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Ad(u_\alpha(x))E_{-\alpha} &= E_{-\alpha} + x d\alpha^\vee(1) - x^2 E_\alpha, \\ Ad(u_\alpha(x))H &= H - d\alpha(H)x E_\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\langle \alpha, \alpha^\vee \rangle = 2$, either $d\alpha^\vee(1) \neq 0$ or there exists a $H \in \mathfrak{t}$ such that $d\alpha(H) \neq 0$. Therefore $Ad \circ u_\alpha$ is an isomorphism between \mathbb{F} and its image in G . Because $tu_\alpha(x)t^{-1} = u_\alpha(\alpha(t)x)$ for $t \in T$ and $x \in \mathbb{F}$, also

$$tAd(u_\alpha(x))t^{-1} = Ad(u_\alpha(\alpha(t)x)),$$

for all $t \in T^{ad}$ and $x \in \mathbb{F}$. Thus $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_\alpha^{ad}$ is an isomorphism. Therefore $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{n} \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}^{ad}$ is injective. Since $\dim \mathfrak{n} = \dim \mathfrak{n}^{ad}$, the Lemma follows. \square

Proposition 10. *The map $Ad : G \rightarrow Ad(G)$ is separable if and only if the characteristic of \mathbb{F} does not divide the virtual number of components of $Z(G)$.*

Proof. Let Δ be a system of positive roots for $R(G, T)$.

Define $n := |\Delta|$ and let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ be the roots in Δ . Take $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \in X_*(T)$ such that the image of Φ is generated by $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$. The number of elements in the cokernel of Φ is equal to the determinant of the matrix $M_{ij} := \langle \gamma_j, \alpha_i \rangle$. Since $d(Ad)$ is surjective on $\mathfrak{n}_+^{ad} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_-^{ad}$, we only have to look whether $Ad : T \rightarrow T^{ad}$ is separable. Identify T^{ad} with a torus of dimension n in such a way that the map Ad is as follows:

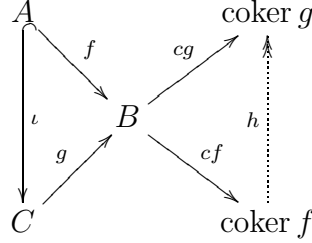
$$t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1(t) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \alpha_n(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

The Lie algebra of a torus S is canonically isomorphic to $X_*(S) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}$ [Spr98, 4.4.11(4)]. With this isomorphism the map $d(Ad)$ is the linear map such that for $\gamma \in X_*(T)$, $d(Ad)(\gamma) = Ad \circ \gamma$. Now the images of $Ad \circ \gamma_1, \dots, Ad \circ \gamma_n$ generate the image of $d(Ad)$. Thus the image of \mathfrak{t} is generated by the vectors $\sum_{i=1}^n \langle \gamma_j, \alpha_i \rangle \chi_i$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. This is surjective if and only if the corresponding matrix has non-zero determinant. The corresponding matrix is equal of M . Thus $p \nmid \kappa_v(G) = \#\text{coker } \Phi$ if and only if M is invertible if and only if Ad is separable. \square

4.3 Very good primes and $\kappa_v(G)$

Lemma 11. *If $Y \subset X_*(T)$ such that $\Phi(Y)$ has finite index in $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T), \mathbb{Z})$, then $\#\text{coker } \Phi$ divides $\#\text{coker } \Phi|_Y$.*

Proof. The lemma follows from general abstract non-sense:



Since $cg \circ g \circ \iota = 0$ there is an unique morphism $h : \text{coker } f \rightarrow \text{coker } g$ such that $cg = cf \circ h$. Since cg is surjective, also h is surjective. Thus $\#\text{coker } g | \#\text{coker } f$. \square

Proposition 12. *If $p | \kappa_v(G)$, then p divides the determinant of the Cartan matrix of $R(G, T)$.*

Proof. Let Y be the subgroup of $X_*(T)$ generated by the coroots of $R(G, T)$. The order of the cokernel $Y \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T), \mathbb{Z})$ is equal to the determinant of the Cartan matrix. \square

Corollary 13. *If $p | \kappa_v(G)$, then p is not a very good prime for G . If moreover G does not contain a normal subgroup of type A_l , then p is a bad prime for G and $p \in \{2, 3\}$.*

Proof. By [Hum78, 11.4, Exercise 2] the determinants of the Cartan matrices for the irreducible root systems are:

$$A_l : l + 1; B_l : 2; C_l : 2; D_l : 4; E_6 : 3; E_7 : 2; E_8, F_4 \text{ and } G_2 : 1.$$

Compare this with the notion of a prime that is not a very good prime. Then p divides:

$$A_l : l + 1; B_l : 2; C_l : 2; D_l : 2; E_6 : 2, 3; E_7 : 2, 3; E_8 : 2, 3, 5; F_4 : 2, 3; G_2 : 2, 3. \quad \square$$

5 Howe's conjecture in bad characteristic

In this section we show that Howe's conjecture does not hold for \mathbb{F} -split groups in bad characteristic. The calculations in the actual group are postponed to the end of this section and the Appendix. Under the assumption that there exists a bad pair, we will construct sets of linearly independent distributions in $J_L(\omega)$ of arbitrary finite size. The support of these distributions is contained in the set of nilpotent elements. Two consequences of our method are the existence of infinitely many regular nilpotent orbits and the inseparability of the regular nilpotent orbit.

5.1 Reduction to bad pairs

Let G be a \mathbb{F} -split reductive group. Let T be a maximal \mathbb{F} -split torus. Let R^+ be a system of positive roots. Let U^+ be the unipotent subgroup corresponding to R^+ and \mathfrak{n} its Lie algebra. Let $B = TU^+$ be the corresponding Borel subgroup. The set of regular nilpotent elements of \mathfrak{n} is denoted by \mathfrak{n}' .

Let H_1, \dots, H_r and E_γ for $\gamma \in R$ be a Chevalley basis for \mathfrak{g} . Let $u_\gamma : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow U_\gamma$ be the corresponding parametrization of U_γ . ($du_\gamma(1) = E_\gamma$) Now \mathfrak{n} has as basis $E_\alpha : \alpha \in R^+$.

Definition 14. Let $\eta : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}'$ and $\chi : \mathfrak{n}' \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ be polynomial functions. The pair (η, χ) is called a bad pair if it satisfies the following four conditions:

1. $\chi\eta(\alpha) = \alpha$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$.
2. If $n, n' \in \mathfrak{n}'$ are conjugated, then $\chi(n) \equiv \chi(n') \pmod{\mathbb{F}^{(p)}}$. There exists a $z \in p\mathbb{Z}$ such that $c^z\chi(n) = \chi(cn)$.
3. For $\gamma \in R^+$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times$, $\eta(\alpha)_\gamma \in \mathcal{O}$ and if moreover $\gamma \in \Delta$, then $\eta(\alpha)_\gamma \in \mathcal{O}^\times$.
4. $\chi \in \mathcal{O}[X_\gamma, X_\beta^{-1} : \gamma \in R^+, \beta \in \Delta]$.

For the remainder of this subsection we assume that (η, χ) is a bad pair. Because $\mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}^{(p)}$ is infinite, the first and second conditions of a bad pair already imply that there are infinitely many regular nilpotent orbits in \mathfrak{g} . We will use χ to define G -invariant distributions and η to show that they are linearly independent.

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we define

$$\begin{aligned} U_{\gamma,n} &:= u_\gamma(v^{-1}[n, \infty)), \\ T_{i,n} &:= \{t \in T \mid \forall [\alpha \in X^*(T)] v(\alpha(t) - 1) \geq n\}. \end{aligned}$$

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ define the group K_n to be the group generated by the groups $U_{\gamma,n}$ and $T_{i,n}$. Define $K := K_0$.

We may identify \mathfrak{t} with $X_*(T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}$ by

$$X_*(T) \ni \gamma \mapsto d\gamma(1) \in \mathfrak{t}.$$

Let $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_s$ a basis for $X_*(T)$ and H'_1, \dots, H'_s the corresponding basis in \mathfrak{t} .

Let L be the \mathcal{O} -lattice spanned by H'_1, \dots, H'_s and all E_γ .

For $m \in \mathfrak{g}$ we define $m_i \in \mathbb{F}$ and $m_\gamma \in \mathbb{F}$ such that

$$m = \sum_{i=1}^s m_i H'_i + \sum_{\gamma \in R} m_\gamma E_\gamma.$$

Now L is K -invariant. Thus K acts on $L/\pi^n L$. The group K_n acts trivial on $L/\pi^n L$, by the choice of K_n and L . Now $K/K_1 \cong G(\mathbb{F}_q)$ and $\mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{F}_q) = L/\pi L$.

Lemma 15. There exists a $N > 0$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, $k \in K$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times$:

$$k\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} \in \mathfrak{n} + \pi^{Nn}L \Rightarrow k \in (B \cap K)K_n.$$

Proof. The map $\pi_0 : G(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{F}_q)$ gives a corresponding map on the Lie algebra: $\pi_0 : \mathfrak{g}(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{F}_q)$ with kernel πL . Since $\pi_o(\eta(\alpha))$ is also a regular nilpotent element and $\pi_0(k\eta(\alpha)k^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{n}(\mathbb{F}_q)$, we have $\pi_0(k) \in B(\mathbb{F}_q)$. Thus $k \in (B \cap K)K_1$. Take for the moment a general $N \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$. Because \mathfrak{n} and $\pi^{Nn}L$ are $(B \cap K)$ -invariant and $K_1 = (B \cap K_1)(U^- \cap K_1)$, we may assume $k \in U^- \cap K$. Take $x_\gamma \in \mathcal{O}$ for $\gamma \in R^-$ such that $u = \prod_{\gamma \in R^-} u_\gamma(x_\gamma)$. Let $p_i, p_\beta \in \mathbb{F}[X_\gamma : \gamma \in R^-, Y, Y^{-1}]$ be such that $(u\eta(\alpha)u^{-1})_i = p_i(x_\gamma, \alpha, \alpha^{-1})$ and $(u\eta(\alpha)u^{-1})_\beta = p_\beta(x_\gamma, \alpha, \alpha^{-1})$. Let I be the ideal generated by p_β for $\beta \in R^-$. Then $u\eta(\alpha)u^{-1} \in \mathfrak{n}$ if and only if $p_\beta(x_\gamma, \alpha, \alpha^{-1}) = 0$ for all $\beta \in R^-$. Because of Corollary 5 for $x_\gamma, \alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}$:

$$u\eta(\alpha)u^{-1} \in \mathfrak{n} \Leftrightarrow u = 1 \Leftrightarrow \forall \gamma \in R^- [x_\gamma = 0],$$

where $u = \prod_{\gamma \in R^-} u_\gamma(x_\gamma)$. By the Nullstellensatz we have $X_\gamma \in \sqrt{I}$ for all $\gamma \in R^-$. Thus there exists a $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $X_\gamma^m \in I$ for all $\gamma \in R^-$. Therefore there are polynomials $f_{\gamma,\beta} \in \mathbb{F}[X_\gamma, Y, Y^{-1}]$ such that

$$X_\gamma^m = \sum_{\beta \in R^+} f_{\gamma,\beta} p_\beta.$$

Let M be the smallest $n \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$ such that $f_{\gamma,\beta}(x_\gamma, \alpha, \alpha^{-1}) \subset \pi^{-n}\mathcal{O}$ for all $\beta, \gamma \in R^-$, $x_\gamma \in \mathcal{O}$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times$.

Take $N := m + M$. Assume that $u\eta(\alpha)u^{-1} \in \mathfrak{n} + \pi^{Nn}L$, then $v(p_\beta(x_\gamma, \alpha, \alpha^{-1})) \geq Nn$. Because

$$x_\gamma^m = \sum_{\beta \in R^-} f_{\gamma,\beta}(x_\gamma, \alpha, \alpha^{-1}) p_\beta(x_\gamma, \alpha),$$

we have

$$v(x_\gamma^m) \geq Nn - M = mn + (n - 1)M \geq mn.$$

Thus $v(x_\gamma) \geq n$. □

Let δ_B be the modular function of B , thus

$$\delta_B(b) \int_B f(xb)dx = \int_B f(x)dx.$$

Proposition 16 (Rao). *Assume that $V \subset \mathfrak{n}$ is open and B -invariant. Then for all $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{g})$,*

$$\int_V f(bXb^{-1})dX = \delta_B(b) \int_V f(X)dX.$$

Moreover the distribution

$$D_V(f) := \int_V \int_K f(kXk^{-1})dkdX$$

is G -invariant.

Proof. Since $\delta|_B(b) = |\det \text{Ad } b|_{\mathfrak{n}}|^{-1}$,

$$\int_{\mathfrak{n}} f(bXb^{-1})dX = \delta_B(b) \int_{\mathfrak{n}} f(X)dX.$$

Because V is open and B -invariant, we can apply this formula to $\int_V f(X)dX$. This proves the first statement of the Proposition.

The second statement follows from the first by [How74, Proposition 4]. The method described here is essentially in [Rao72]. \square

Corollary 17. *Let $\omega \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be open and compact. If $V \subset \mathfrak{n}$ is open and B -invariant, then $D_V \in J(\omega)$.*

Proof. By Proposition 16, D_V is a G -invariant distribution. The support of D_V is contained in \mathfrak{n}^K . Since ω is open, there is a $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\pi^m \mathfrak{n}(\mathcal{O}) \subset \omega$. Since $\mathfrak{n}(\mathcal{O})^T = \mathfrak{n}$, then $\text{supp } D_V \subset \mathfrak{n}^K \subset (\omega^T)^K \subset \omega^G$. \square

For $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^\times$ and $s \in \mathbb{N}$, define $V_{\alpha,s} \subset \mathfrak{n}$ as follows:

$$V_{\alpha,s} := \{n \in \mathfrak{n} \mid \chi(n) \equiv \alpha \pmod{(\pi^s \mathcal{O} + \mathbb{F}^{(p)})}\}.$$

Let $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$. Define for $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{F}$ the following nilpotent element:

$$n(a_1, \dots, a_m) := \sum_{i=1}^m a_i E_{\alpha_i}.$$

Take $z \in p\mathbb{Z}$ such that $\chi(cn) = c^z \chi(n)$ for all $n \in \mathfrak{n}'$ and $c \in \mathbb{F}$.

Lemma 18. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{O}^\times$.*

If

$$\int_{V_{\pi^{-znN}\beta,n}} \int_{k \in K} 1_{\pi^{-Nn}\eta(\alpha)+L}(kXk^{-1}) dk dX > 0,$$

then $\alpha \equiv \beta \pmod{\pi^n \mathcal{O} + \mathcal{O}^{(p)}}$.

Proof. Let $X \in V_{\pi^{-znN}\beta,n}$, $k' \in K$ and $l' \in L$ such that

$$k'Xk'^{-1} + l' = \pi^{-Nn}\eta(\alpha).$$

Since L is K -invariant, there exist a $k \in K$ and $l \in L$ such that

$$k\pi^{-Nn}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l = X \in V_{\pi^{-znN}\beta,n} \subset \mathfrak{n}.$$

Thus $k \in (K \cap B)K_n$ by Lemma 15, because $k\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} \in \mathfrak{n} + \pi^{nN}L$. Take $b_k \in K \cap B$ and $k_n \in K_n$ such that $k = k_n b_k$. Take $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ and $n_2 \in \mathfrak{n}_2(\mathcal{O})$ such that $b_k \eta(\alpha) b_k^{-1} = n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2$. By assumption 2 of the bad pair, there exists a $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}$ such that $\chi(n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2) = \alpha + \gamma^p$. Since $k_n \in K_n$ and $n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2 \in L$, there exists a $l' \in L$ such that

$$k_n(n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2)k_n^{-1} = n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2 + \pi^n l'.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(k\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + \pi^{nN}l) &= \chi(k_n b_k \eta(\alpha) b_k^{-1} k_n^{-1} + \pi^{nN}l) \\ &= \chi(n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2 + \pi^n l' + \pi^{nN}l). \end{aligned}$$

Since the a_i are in \mathcal{O}^\times and $\chi \in \mathcal{O}[X_\gamma, X_\beta^{-1} : \gamma \in R^+, \beta \in \Delta]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2 + \pi^n l' + \pi^{nN}l) &\equiv \chi(n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2) \\ &= \alpha + \gamma^p \pmod{\pi^n \mathcal{O}}. \end{aligned}$$

Because $\chi(\pi^{-nN}x) = \pi^{-znN}\chi(x)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{g}$,

$$\chi(k\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l) \equiv (\alpha + \gamma^p)\pi^{-znN} \pmod{\pi^{n-znN}\mathcal{O}}.$$

Since $k\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l \in V_{\pi^{-znN}\beta, n}$,

$$\chi(k\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l) \equiv \pi^{-znN}\beta \pmod{(\pi^{n-znN}\mathcal{O} + \mathbb{F}^{(p)})}.$$

Thus

$$\pi^{-znN}\beta \equiv \chi(k\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l) \equiv \pi^{-znN}\alpha \pmod{(\pi^{n-znN}\mathcal{O} + \mathbb{F}^{(p)})}.$$

Then $\alpha \equiv \beta \pmod{(\pi^n\mathcal{O} + \mathbb{F}^{(p)})}$. Because $\mathbb{F}^{(p)} \cap \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}^{(p)}$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{O}$, the Lemma follows. \square

Theorem 19. *Let G be a \mathbb{F} -split reductive group. If there exists a bad pair (η, χ) for G , then $\dim J_L(\omega) = \infty$.*

Proof. Take $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$. Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ be representatives of the cosets of $\pi^n\mathcal{O} + \mathcal{O}^{(p)}$ in \mathcal{O} . Define for $1 \leq i \leq k$ the following distribution and function:

$$D_i(f) := D_{V_{\pi^{-znN}\alpha_i, n}}(f) = \int_{V_{\pi^{-znN}\alpha_i, n}} \int_{k \in K} f(kXk^{-1}) dk dX,$$

$$f_i := 1_{\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha_i) + L}.$$

The distribution D_i are in $J(\omega)$ by Corollary 17. Let $c_i := D_i(f_i)$, then $c_i > 0$. The to $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{g}/L)$ restricted distributions D_1, \dots, D_k are linearly independent, since $D_i(f_j) = c_i\delta_{ij}$ by Lemma 18. Thus $\dim J_L(\omega) \geq k$. As n goes to infinity so does k . \square

5.2 The bad pair construction

In this section we assume that $\text{char } \mathbb{F}$ is bad for G . The construction of a bad pair is done in three steps. First we construct a bad pair in the case G is simple of adjoint type. Then we show that if there is a bad pair for $\text{Ad}(G)$, then we can construct a bad pair for G . In the third step we combine the results of the first and second step to construct a bad pair.

Define $X := \sum_{\beta \in \Delta} E_\beta$. Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ be the roots of height $p+1$. Define

$$n(a_1, \dots, a_k) := X + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i E_{\alpha_i},$$

for $a_i \in \mathbb{F}$.

Lemma 20. *If p is bad for the simple group G , then*

1. $[X, \mathfrak{n}_i] = \mathfrak{n}_{i+1}$ if $i < p$.

$$2. \dim \mathfrak{n}_{p+1}/[X, \mathfrak{n}_p] = 1$$

$$3. \dim \mathfrak{n}_1 = \dim \mathfrak{n}_{p+1} + 1$$

Proof. Let U be the unipotent subgroup of the Borel subgroup B . Let $Ad : G \rightarrow Ad(G)$ be the surjective homomorphism between G and its adjoint representation on the Lie algebra. Then $B^{ad} := Ad(B)$ is a Borel subgroup of $Ad(G)$ and $U^{ad} := Ad(U) = R(B^{ad})$. The map $Ad : U \rightarrow U^{ad}$ is bijective and its tangent map $d(Ad)$ is also bijective by Lemma 9. Therefore $\mathfrak{n} \cong d(Ad)(\mathfrak{n}) = \mathfrak{n}^{ad}$, where \mathfrak{n}^{ad} is the Lie algebra of U^{ad} . Since X and \mathfrak{n}_i are all in \mathfrak{n} and $Ad(G)$ is of adjoint type, the Lemma only depends on the root system (and not on the root datum). So we just have to go through the root types. In the Appendix the Lemma is checked for the root data of adjoint type. \square

Corollary 21. *If p is bad for G , then the regular nilpotent orbit is not separable.*

Proof. Since X is a regular nilpotent element

$$\dim Z_G(X) = \dim Z_B(X) = \dim B - \dim U = \dim T.$$

Because $\dim Z_T(X) = \dim T - |\Delta|$, we have $\dim Z_U(X) = |\Delta|$.

Thus if the orbit of X is separable, then $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n} \mapsto \mathfrak{n}_{\geq 2}$ has a kernel of dimension $|\Delta|$. Therefore $[X, \cdot]$ must be surjective. As Lemma 20 shows, this is not the case when p is bad for a simple group G . By passing to the adjoint group, the Corollary follows. \square

Proposition 22. *There exists a surjective linear function $f : \mathbb{F}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ such that if $n(a_1, \dots, a_k)$ is conjugated to $n(b_1, \dots, b_k)$, then $f(a_1, \dots, a_k) \equiv f(b_1, \dots, b_k) \pmod{\mathbb{F}^{(p)}}$.*

Proof. Let $f : \mathfrak{n}_{p+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ be a linear function corresponding with the isomorphism $\mathfrak{n}_{p+1}/[X, \mathfrak{n}_p] \cong \mathbb{F}$. For $u \in U$ write $u = \prod_{\gamma \in R^+} u_\gamma(x_\gamma)$.

By Lemma 20, we have $\dim \mathfrak{n}_i = \dim \mathfrak{n}_1 - 1$ for $2 \leq i \leq p+1$ and $n \mapsto [X, n]$ is a bijection from \mathfrak{n}_i to \mathfrak{n}_{i+1} for $2 \leq i \leq p-1$.

We will prove with induction on the height of the roots that there exist $c_\gamma, d_\gamma \in \mathbb{F}$ and $x \in \mathbb{F}$, such that for $i \leq p-1$, if $uXu^{-1} \equiv X \pmod{\mathfrak{n}_{\geq i+2}}$, then

$$x_\gamma = c_\gamma x^{ht(\gamma)}, \quad (1)$$

for $\gamma \in R^+$ with $ht(\gamma) \leq i-1$ and

$$uXu^{-1} \equiv X - [X, \sum_{\gamma \in R_{i+1}^+} x_\gamma E_\gamma] + \sum_{\gamma \in R_{i+2}^+} d_\gamma x^{i+1} E_\gamma \pmod{\mathfrak{n}_{\geq i+3}}. \quad (2)$$

Before we give the induction argument, first we restate (2).

The nilpotent element $uXu^{-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{n}_{\geq i+3}}$ only depends on the value of x_γ for the γ with height at most $i+1$. In expression (2) the dependence of the roots of height $i+1$ is taken care of with the term $-[X, \sum_{\gamma \in R_{i+1}^+} x_\gamma E_\gamma]$. So for the proof of (2) we need to show that

$$RM_i := uXu^{-1} - X + [X, \sum_{\gamma \in R_{i+1}^+} x_\gamma E_\gamma]$$

is equal to $\sum_{\gamma \in R_{i+2}^+} d_\gamma x^{i+1} E_\gamma$, when $uXu^{-1} \equiv X \pmod{\mathfrak{n}_{\geq i+2}}$.

The function $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_2$ gives that $x := x_\gamma = x_\delta$ for all $\gamma, \delta \in \Delta$. By the Steinberg conjugacy formula [Spr98, Proposition 8.2.3] we have $d_\gamma \in \mathbb{F}$ such that $RM_1 = \sum_{\gamma \in R_3^+} d_\gamma x^2 E_\gamma$.

Assume that (1) and (2) hold for $i-1$.

The function $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_i \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_{i+1}$ is bijective. So for all $n_{i+1} \in \mathfrak{n}_{i+1}$ there is exactly one $u \in U_i$ such that $u(X + n_{i+1})u^{-1} = X \pmod{\mathfrak{n}_{\geq i+2}}$, namely the one corresponding with the inverse of $[X, \cdot]$. Let $In : \mathfrak{n}_{i+1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_i$ be the inverse of $[X, \cdot]$. Then the $x_\gamma \in \mathbb{F}$ for $\gamma \in R_i^+$ are such that

$$In(RM_{i-1}) = \sum_{\gamma \in R_i^+} x_\gamma E_\gamma.$$

By the induction hypotheses $RM_{i-1} = \sum_{\gamma \in R_{i+1}^+} d_\gamma x^i E_\gamma$ for some constants $d_\gamma \in \mathbb{F}$. Thus for every $\gamma \in R_i^+$ there exists a $c_\gamma \in \mathbb{F}$ such that $x_\gamma = c_\gamma x^i$. By the Steinberg conjugacy formula we have $d_\gamma \in \mathbb{F}$ such that $RM_i = \sum_{\gamma \in R_{i+2}^+} d_\gamma x^{i+1} E_\gamma$.

Assume that $un(a_1, \dots, a_k)u^{-1} \equiv n(b_1, \dots, b_k) \pmod{\mathfrak{n}_{\geq p+2}}$. Then certainly

$$uXu^{-1} \equiv un(a_1, \dots, a_k)u^{-1} \equiv n(b_1, \dots, b_k) \equiv X \pmod{\mathfrak{n}_{\geq p+1}}.$$

Thus by (2)

$$un(a_1, \dots, a_k)u^{-1} \equiv [X, n_p] + n(a_1 + d_1 x^p, \dots, a_k + d_k x^p) \pmod{\mathfrak{n}_{\geq p+2}},$$

with $d_i := d_{\alpha_i}$ and $n_p \in \mathfrak{n}_p$. Thus

$$n(a_1 + d_1 x^p, \dots, a_k + d_k x^p) - X \equiv n(b_1, \dots, b_k) - X \pmod{[X, \mathfrak{n}_p]}.$$

Since $f : \mathfrak{n}_{p+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ is a linear map with kernel $[X, \mathfrak{n}_p]$,

$$f(b_1 - a_1, \dots, b_k - a_k) = f(d_1 x^p, \dots, d_k x^p) = x^p f(d_1, \dots, d_k).$$

Define $c := f(d_1, \dots, d_k)$. Then $f(b_1 - a_1, \dots, b_k - a_k) \in c\mathbb{F}^{(p)}$ if and only if $n(a_1, \dots, a_k)$ is U -conjugated modulo $\mathfrak{n}_{\geq p+2}$ to $n(b_1, \dots, b_k)$.

Since being U -conjugated modulo $\mathfrak{n}_{\geq p+2}$ is an equivalence relation, we have that $c \in \mathbb{F}^{(p)}$. Now $c \neq 0$, because by Proposition 4 over an algebraically closed field the orbit of X in \mathfrak{n} contains $X + \bigoplus_{i=2}^{ht(R)} \mathfrak{n}_i$. Thus $c \in (\mathbb{F}^\times)^p$. \square

Lemma 23. *If G is simple of adjoint type and p is bad for G , then there exists a bad pair for G .*

Proof. Choose an $\alpha \in \Delta$, define

$$U_{\hat{\alpha}} := \prod_{\gamma \in \{\gamma \in R^+ - \{\alpha\} \mid ht(\gamma) \leq p-1\}} U_\alpha.$$

Since G is of adjoint type, $\Phi : X_*(T) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T), \mathbb{Z})$ is surjective. Thus for every $n \in \mathfrak{n}'$ there is exactly one $t \in T$ such that $tnt^{-1} \in X + \mathfrak{n}_{\geq 2}$. Therefore by

the proof of Proposition 22, for every $n \in \mathfrak{n}'$, there exists a unique $b \in TU_{\hat{\alpha}}$ such that $bnb^{-1} = X + n(a_1, \dots, a_k) + n_{p+2}$, with $n_{p+2} \in \mathfrak{n}_{\geq p+2}$. Write $n = \sum_{\alpha \in R} x_{\alpha} E_{\alpha}$. The a_1, \dots, a_k depend polynomially on x_{α} for $\alpha \in R_i^+$ with $i \leq p+1$. Let f_i be the polynomials such that $a_i = f_i(x_{\alpha})$. The f_i are homogeneous of degree $-p$:

$$\begin{aligned} bnb^{-1} &\equiv X + n(a_1, \dots, a_k) && \text{mod } \mathfrak{n}_{\geq p+2} \\ b\lambda nb^{-1} &\equiv \lambda(X + n(a_1, \dots, a_k)) && \text{mod } \mathfrak{n}_{\geq p+2} \\ tb\lambda nb^{-1}t^{-1} &\equiv X + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^{p+1}}n(a_1, \dots, a_k) && \text{mod } \mathfrak{n}_{\geq p+2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $t \in T$ is such that $\gamma(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ for all $\gamma \in \Delta$.

Define $\chi(n) := f(f_1(x_{\alpha}), \dots, f_k(x_{\alpha}))$ for $n \in \mathfrak{n}$.

Choose a $g : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^k$ to be a right inverse of f , ie. $fg = id$, such that $n(g(\mathcal{O})) \subset \mathfrak{n}_{p+1}(\mathcal{O})$. Define $\eta : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}'$ by $\eta(a) := X + n(g(a))$. Now (χ, η) is a bad pair for G . \square

Lemma 24. *If (η, χ) is a bad pair for $Ad(G)$, then there exists a bad pair for G .*

Proof. Let $Ad : G \rightarrow Ad(G)$ be the natural morphism. By Lemma 9, $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{n} \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}^{ad}$ is a bijection, let $da : \mathfrak{n}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}$ be its inverse. If $n, n' \in \mathfrak{n}$ are conjugated by G , then their image is conjugated by $Ad(G)$. If E_{α} is a Chevalley basis for G , then $d(Ad)(E_{\alpha})$ is one for $Ad(G)$. Thus $(da \circ \eta, \chi \circ d(Ad))$ is a bad pair for G . \square

Theorem 25. *Assume that G is a \mathbb{F} -split reductive group and p is bad for G . Then there exists a bad pair for G .*

Proof. By Lemma 24 we may assume that G is semi-simple of adjoint type. Assume that $G = G_1 \cdots G_m$, with G_i the simple connected normal subgroups of G and p bad for G_1 . Let (η_1, χ_1) be the bad pair of Lemma 23. Define $\chi(n_1 + \dots + n_m) := \chi_1(n_1)$, for $n_i \in \mathfrak{n}^i := \mathfrak{n} \cap \mathfrak{g}_i$. The function χ is well-defined, since $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{n}^1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{n}^m$.

Assume that $n, n' \in \mathfrak{n}'$ are conjugated, then there exists a $b \in B$ such that $bnb^{-1} = n'$. Write $b = t \prod_{i=1}^m u_i$ with $u_i \in U_i = U \cap G_i$ and $t \in T$. Then $u_1 t n_1 (u_1 t)^{-1} = n'_1$. Since $G = G_1 \times \dots \times G_m$, n_1 and n'_1 are also conjugated by G_1 . We conclude that if n is conjugated with n' , then $\chi(n) \equiv \chi(n') \pmod{\mathbb{F}^{(p)}}$. For $2 \leq i \leq m$, let $n_i \in \mathfrak{n}^i$ be a regular nilpotent element. Define $\eta(x) := \eta_1(x) + n_2 + \dots + n_m$. Thus (η, χ) is a bad pair for G . \square

Theorem 26. *If G is a \mathbb{F} -split reductive group and $\text{char } \mathbb{F}$ is bad, then there are infinitely many nilpotent orbits and Howe's conjecture on the Lie algebra does not hold.*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 25 and Theorem 19. \square

5.2.1 The example $SO_5(\mathbb{F})$, $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$

In this section \mathbb{F} has characteristic 2. We follow [Spr98, §7.4.7(6)] for the definition of $SO_5(\mathbb{F})$. Let $V = \mathbb{F}^5$ and let Q be the quadratic form on V defined by

$$Q(e_0, e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) := e_0^2 + e_1 e_3 + e_2 e_4.$$

Now we define $SO_5(\mathbb{F})$ to be the subgroup of $t \in GL(V)$ with $Q(tv) = Q(v)$ for all $v \in V$. Then

$$T := \{t(t_1, t_2) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & t_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & t_1^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & t_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} : t_i \in \mathbb{F}^\times\}$$

is a maximal torus of SO_5 that is \mathbb{F} -split. Define, for $i = 1, 2$, the character ϵ_i of T by

$$\epsilon_i(t(t_1, t_2)) := t_i.$$

Then $R(G, T) = \{\pm\epsilon_i, \pm\epsilon_i \pm \epsilon_j \mid i \neq j\}$. Let $R^+ := \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2\}$ be a system of positive roots and $\Delta := \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \epsilon_2\}$ the corresponding set of simple roots. We get the following positive root spaces in the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of SO_5 :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{g}_{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2} &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \mathfrak{g}_{\epsilon_1} &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathfrak{g}_{\epsilon_2} &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \mathfrak{g}_{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Thus $X := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Also $\mathfrak{n}_2 = \mathfrak{g}_{\epsilon_1}$ and $\mathfrak{n}_3 = \mathfrak{g}_{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}$. The function $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3$ is as follows:

$$\left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = 0.$$

Thus according to Proposition 22 and its proof, $X + eE_{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}$ is U -conjugated with $X + e'E_{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}$ if and only if $e \equiv e' \pmod{\mathbb{F}^{(2)}}$. Now we follow Lemma 23. We take $U_{\hat{\epsilon}_2} := U_{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2}$. Define for $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{F}$

$$n(a, b, c, e) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 & e \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Assume that $b, c \neq 0$, then there is by the Lemma a unique $g \in TU_{\epsilon_2}$ such that $gn(a, b, c, e)g^{-1} = X + e'E_{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}$ for some $e' \in \mathbb{F}$. Lets compute e' : first get the b and c to 1 by conjugating with $t := t(c^{-1}b^{-1}, b^{-1})$, then

$$tn(a, b, c, e)t^{-1} = n(ab^{-1}c^{-1}, 1, 1, ec^{-1}b^{-2}).$$

By conjugating the result with $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & ab^{-1}c^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & ab^{-1}c^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ we get $n(0, 1, 1, ec^{-1}b^{-2})$.

Thus $e' = \frac{e}{bc^{-1}}$. Assume that $b', c' \neq 0$. Thus $n(a, b, c, e)$ is conjugated with $n(a', b', c', e')$ if and only if $\frac{e}{cb^2} \equiv \frac{e'}{c'b'^2} \pmod{\mathbb{F}^{(2)}}$.

6 Howe's conjecture and $\kappa_v(G)$

In this section we assume that p divides $\kappa_v(G)$, ie the characteristic of \mathbb{F} divides the cokernel of the map:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : X_*(T) &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G, T), \mathbb{Z}) \\ \gamma &\mapsto (\alpha \mapsto \langle \gamma, \alpha \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

We will follow the same strategy as in section 5.1. By the proof of Proposition 6 there exists integers $z_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\chi : \mathfrak{n}' \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^\times$ defined by $\chi(n) := \prod_{i=1}^m n_{\alpha_i}^{z_i}$ is surjective and $\chi : \mathfrak{n}' \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^\times / (\mathbb{F}^\times)^p$ is B -invariant. Take a $\eta : \mathbb{F}^\times \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}$ such that η is algebraic and $\chi\eta$ is the identity. By the proof of Proposition 6 we can choose η in such a way that for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times$: $\eta(\alpha)_\gamma \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ for all $\gamma \in \Delta$ and $\eta(\alpha)_\gamma = 0$ for all $\gamma \in R - \Delta$. The functions χ, η play the role of bad pair in this case.

Lemma 27. *There exists a $N > 0$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, $k \in K$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times$:*

$$k\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} \in \mathfrak{n} + \pi^{Nn}L \Rightarrow k \in (B \cap K)K_n.$$

Proof. See the proof of Lemma 15. □

Define the following B -invariant open set of \mathfrak{n} :

$$V_{\alpha, s} := \{n \in \mathfrak{n}' \mid \chi(n) \equiv \alpha \pmod{(1 + \pi^s \mathcal{O})(\mathbb{F}^\times)^p}\}.$$

Define $n(a_1, \dots, a_m) := \sum_{i=1}^m a_i E_{\alpha_i}$. Define $z := \sum_{i=1}^m z_i$. Then $\chi(\pi^n x) = \pi^{zn} \chi(x)$, for all $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Lemma 28. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ and $\beta \in \mathcal{O}^\times$.*

If

$$\int_{V_{\pi^{-zn}N_{\beta, n}}} \int_{k \in K} 1_{\pi^{-Nn}\eta(\alpha)+L}(k(X+Z)k^{-1}) dk dZ dX > 0,$$

then $\alpha \equiv \beta \pmod{(1 + \pi^n \mathcal{O})(\mathcal{O}^\times)^p}$.

Proof. So there exist a $k \in K$ and $l \in L$ such that

$$k\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l \in V_{\pi^{-znN}\beta, n} + \mathfrak{n}_{\geq 2} \subset \mathfrak{n}.$$

Thus $k \in (K \cap B)K_n$ by Lemma 27, because $k\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} \in \mathfrak{n} + \pi^{nN}L$. Take $b_k \in K \cap B$ and $k_n \in K_n$ such that $k = k_nb_k$. Take $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ and $n_2 \in \mathfrak{n}_{\geq 2}(\mathcal{O})$ such that $b_k\eta(\alpha)b_k^{-1} = n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2$. By the construction of χ , there exists a $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^\times$ such that $\chi(n(a_1, \dots, a_m)) = \alpha\gamma^p$. Since $k_n \in K_n$ and $n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2 \in L$, there exists a $l' \in L$ such that

$$k_n(n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2)k_n^{-1} = n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2 + \pi^n l'.$$
 Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(k\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + \pi^{nN}l) &= \chi(k_nb_k\eta(\alpha)b_k^{-1}k_n^{-1} + \pi^{nN}l) \\ &= \chi(n(a_1, \dots, a_m) + n_2 + \pi^n l' + \pi^{nN}l) = \prod_{i=1}^m (a_i + \pi^n l_i)^{z_i}, \end{aligned}$$

for some $l_i \in \mathcal{O}$. Since the a_i are in \mathcal{O}^\times ,

$$\prod_{i=1}^m (a_i + \pi^n l_i)^{z_i} \equiv \prod_{i=1}^m a_i^{z_i} = \alpha\gamma^p \pmod{(1 + \pi^n \mathcal{O})}.$$

Because $\chi(\pi^{-nN}x) = \pi^{-znN}\chi(x)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{g}$,

$$\chi(k\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l) \equiv (\alpha\gamma^p)\pi^{-znN} \pmod{(1 + \pi^n \mathcal{O})}.$$

Since $k\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l \in V_{\pi^{-znN}\beta, n} + \mathfrak{n}_{\geq 2}$,

$$\chi(k\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l) \equiv \pi^{-znN}\beta \pmod{(\mathbb{F}^\times)^p(1 + \pi^n \mathcal{O})}.$$

Thus

$$\pi^{-znN}\beta \equiv \chi(k\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha)k^{-1} + l) \equiv \pi^{-znN}\alpha \pmod{((\mathbb{F}^\times)^p(1 + \pi^n \mathcal{O}))}.$$

Then $\alpha \equiv \beta \pmod{(\mathbb{F}^\times)^p(1 + \pi^n \mathcal{O})}$. Because $(\mathbb{F}^\times)^p \cap \mathcal{O}^\times = (\mathcal{O}^\times)^p$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{O}^\times$, the Lemma follows. \square

Theorem 29. *Let G be a \mathbb{F} -split reductive group. Assume that $\text{char } \mathbb{F} \mid \kappa_v(G)$, then Howe's conjecture does not hold.*

Proof. The proof is similar to the one of Theorem 19.

Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ be representatives of the cosets of $(1 + \pi^n \mathcal{O})\mathcal{O}^\times$ in \mathcal{O}^\times . Define for $1 \leq i \leq k$ the following distribution and function:

$$\begin{aligned} D_i(f) &:= D_{V_{\pi^{-znN}\alpha_i, n}}(f) \\ f_i &:= 1_{\pi^{-nN}\eta(\alpha_i) + L} \end{aligned}$$

Let $c_i := D_i(f_i) > 0$. By Lemma 28 $D_i(f_j) = c_i \delta_{ij}$. Therefore $\dim J_L(\omega) \geq k$. \square

7 Howe's conjecture in good characteristic

Howe's conjecture does not hold when the characteristic is bad or $p|\kappa_v(G)$. In this section we investigate Howe's conjecture in good characteristic. Throughout this section we assume that p is good for G .

7.1 Associated cocharacters to nilpotent elements

In this subsection we recall the theory of associated cocharacters. Let $\tau \in X_*(G)$. For $z \in \mathbb{Z}$, we define the following subspaces of \mathfrak{g} :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{g}(z; \tau) &:= \{X \in \mathfrak{g} \mid \forall [a \in \mathbb{F}] \tau(a)X\tau(a)^{-1} = a^z X\} \\ \mathfrak{g}(\geq z; \tau) &:= \bigoplus_{i \geq z} \mathfrak{g}(i; \tau).\end{aligned}$$

We sometimes abbreviate $\mathfrak{g}(z; \tau)$ ($\mathfrak{g}(\geq z; \tau)$) by $\mathfrak{g}(z)$ ($\mathfrak{g}(\geq z)$ resp.), in which case the cocharacter τ should be clear from the context.

A nilpotent element $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ is called distinguished if each torus contained in $Z_G(X)$ is contained in the center of G .

A cocharacter τ of G is called associated to X if $X \in \mathfrak{g}(2, \tau)$ and if there exists a Levi subgroup L in G such that X is distinguished nilpotent in \mathfrak{l} and such that $\text{im } \tau \subset (L, L)$. Let $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ be nilpotent, define $N(X) := \{g \in G \mid \text{Ad}(g)X \in \mathbb{F}X\}$.

Lemma 30. *[McN04, Lemma 25] Let S be any maximal torus of N . Then there is a unique cocharacter in $X_*(S)$ associated with X .*

Theorem 31. *[McN04, Theorem 26] Let $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ be nilpotent. Assume that the G -orbit of X is separable. Then there exists a cocharacter τ associated to X which is defined over \mathbb{F} .*

Let τ be a cocharacter associated to X , we define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{p}_X &:= \mathfrak{g}(\geq 0; \tau) \\ \mathfrak{n}_X &:= \mathfrak{g}(\geq 1; \tau)\end{aligned}$$

The Lie algebras \mathfrak{p}_X and \mathfrak{n}_X are independent of the choice of τ .

7.2 First proof of Howe's conjecture

Lemma 32. *Suppose that $\text{char}(\mathbb{F})$ is good for G and \mathbb{F} is algebraically closed. Let X be nilpotent. Let λ be a cocharacter associated with X . Then*

$$[\mathfrak{g}(-1), X] = \mathfrak{g}(1)$$

and

$$[\mathfrak{n}_X, X] = \mathfrak{g}(\geq 3).$$

Proof. We follow the same line as the proof of [Jan04, Proposition 5.9(c)]. Let G be a group satisfying the standard hypotheses:

1. The derived group of G is simply connected.
2. The characteristic of \mathbb{F} is good for G .
3. There exists a G -invariant nondegenerate bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} .

By [Jan04, Proposition 5.8 and Lemma 5.7]

$$[\mathfrak{g}(-1), X] = \mathfrak{g}(1)$$

and

$$[\mathfrak{n}_X, X] = \mathfrak{g}(\geq 3).$$

Now we show that the Lemma holds for G if and only if it holds for G_{der} . The cocharacter τ associated to X in G is also the cocharacter τ associated to X in G_{der} . Also $\mathfrak{g}(-1), \mathfrak{g}(1), \mathfrak{g}(\geq 3) \subset \mathfrak{g}'$.

When G is simply connected and the characteristic is very good, then G satisfies the standard hypotheses. The Lemma holds for GL_n by [How74, Lemma 2], thus for SL_n as well. Therefore the Lemma holds for all simply connected groups in good characteristic. Hence also for products of those groups.

Let $G = R(G)G_1, \dots, G_m$ with G_i the simple normal connected subgroups of G . Let G'_i be the simply connected group belonging to G_i . Let $\pi : R(G) \prod_{i=1}^m G'_i \rightarrow G$ be the natural surjective homomorphism. Now $d\pi$ is surjective on the nilpotent elements and maps the associated cocharacter of a nilpotent element to the associated cocharacter of its image. Since the Lemma holds for $R(G) \prod_{i=1}^m G'_i$ it also holds for G . \square

Theorem 33. *Let G be a reductive group and the characteristic of \mathbb{F} be good for G . If the nilpotent orbits of G in \mathfrak{g} are separable, then Howe's conjecture holds.*

Proof. Basically the proof of Harish-Chandra in [HC99] does the job. The proof of Harish-Chandra is in the characteristic zero case. We will only mention the two adjustments to make it work in this case as well. The adjustments are all in the proof of [HC99, Theorem 13.1].

Let X_0 be a nilpotent element of \mathfrak{g} .

In [HC99, §13.1] Harish-Chandra completes X_0 to a Jacobson-Morosow triple. The analogue in positive characteristic is of course the cocharacter associated to X_0 . By [McN04, Theorem 26] there exists a cocharacter ϕ associated to X_0 which is defined over \mathbb{F} , because the orbit of X_0 is separable. In the proof of [McN04, Proposition 34]:

"Well, by [Jan04, Proposition 5.9(c)], we have $\overline{\text{Ad}(P)X} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 2} \mathfrak{g}(i, \phi)$. Since the orbit of X is separable, the differential of the orbit map is surjective."

Thus $\mathfrak{g}(\geq 2) \subset [\mathfrak{g}, X]$. Therefore with Lemma 32 we have $\mathfrak{n}_X \subset [X, \mathfrak{g}]$. (This is Lemma 13.2 of [HC99]).

The proof of Lemma 13.5 of [HC99] uses the exponential map. We can replace the exponential map by the mock exponential map of Adler [Adl98]. See in particular [Adl98, Proposition 1.6.3]. \square

Observe that the conditions of Theorem 33 are geometric conditions; they only depend on the algebraic group and the algebraic closure of \mathbb{F} , not on the \mathbb{F} -form of G .

Corollary 34. *If G is a simple group and \mathbb{F} is very good for G , then Howe's conjecture holds.*

Proof. By [Ric67] the nilpotent orbits are separable. □

7.3 The case $SO_3(\mathbb{F})$ ($\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$)

In this section $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$.

Although there are infinitely many nilpotent conjugacy classes in $SO_3(\mathbb{F})$ and the nilpotent orbits are not separable, Howe's conjecture holds for $SO_3(\mathbb{F})$. We again follow [HC99], but have to make a few more modifications.

The next lemma and its proof are [HC99, Lemma 12.2], with \mathfrak{n}^G instead of \mathcal{N} .

Lemma 35. *Let $\omega \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be a compact set.*

Let S be a split torus and K the stabilizer of 0 in the apartment of S (in the extended building). Take Φ^+ a system of positive roots of (G, S) . Let \mathfrak{n} be the Lie algebra for U^+ , $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}$ be the Lie algebra for U^- and \mathfrak{m} the Lie algebra of $M := Z_G(S)$.

There is a lattice Λ such that

$$Ad(G)\omega = \Lambda + Ad(KS)(\mathfrak{n} \cap \Lambda)$$

Proof. By Bruhat-Tits one has

$$G = KSFK$$

for some finite subgroup F of M .

Since $\mathfrak{g} = \bar{\mathfrak{n}} \oplus \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ one has compact subsets $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ in $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, \mathfrak{m}$ and \mathfrak{n} respectively, such that

$$Ad(FK)\omega \subset \omega_1 \oplus \omega_2 \oplus \omega_3.$$

Hence $Ad(G)\omega \subset Ad(KS)(\omega_1 \oplus \omega_2 \oplus \omega_3)$.

Now $Ad(S)\omega_1$ is contained in a compact lattice of $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}$, since $v(\alpha(s)) \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^-$ and $Ad(S)\omega_2 = \omega_2$. Therefore there is a lattice L such that

$$Ad(G)\omega \subset Ad(K)(L + Ad(S)(\mathfrak{n} \cap L)).$$

□

Since ${}^G\mathfrak{n} = \mathcal{N}$ in characteristic 0, Lemma 12.2 of Harish-Chandra works with \mathcal{N} . For the group $SO_3(\mathbb{F})$ this is not the case. Therefore we shall work with ${}^G\mathfrak{n}$ instead of \mathcal{N} . We start with the definition of $SO_3(\mathbb{F})$.

Define $Q(e_0, e_1, e_2) := e_0^2 + e_1e_2$.

$$SO_3(\mathbb{F}) := \{g \in GL_3 \mid Q(gv) = Q(v)\}$$

Let γ be the following cocharacter of SO_3 .

$$\gamma(t) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Let T be the following subgroup of SO_3 :

$$T := \{\gamma(t) : t \in \mathbb{F}^\times\}$$

Now T is a maximal torus of SO_3 .

The Lie algebra of SO_3 is of the following form:

$$\mathfrak{g} := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} : a, b, c \in \mathbb{F} \right\}.$$

With respect to the cocharacter γ we have a decomposition of the Lie algebra:

$\mathfrak{g} := \mathfrak{g}(-1) \oplus \mathfrak{g}(0) \oplus \mathfrak{g}(1)$ with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n} &:= \mathfrak{g}(1) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : b \in \mathbb{F} \right\} \\ \mathfrak{t} &:= \mathfrak{g}(0) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} : c \in \mathbb{F} \right\} \\ \bar{\mathfrak{n}} &:= \mathfrak{g}(-1) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : a \in \mathbb{F} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Take on \mathfrak{g} the following norm:

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \right| = \max(|a|, |b|, |c|)$$

For the extended version of Howe's conjecture, Harish-Chandra needs to consider all nilpotent orbits. But for the regular Howe's conjecture we can restrict ourselves to one nilpotent orbit, namely the orbit of

$$n := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $N := {}^G n \cup \{0\} = {}^G \mathfrak{n}$.

Define, for $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$, the following elements of \mathfrak{so}_3 and SO_3 :

$$n_{a,b} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad u_b := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1 & b^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \omega := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Lemma 36. $N = \{n_{a,b} \mid \exists (y \in \mathbb{F}) \ y^2 = ab\}$

Proof. The conjugation action of the generators of $SO_3(\mathbb{F})$ on the nilpotent elements is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} u_c n_{a,b} u_c &= n_{a,c^2 a+b} \\ \gamma(x) n_{a,b} \gamma(x)^{-1} &= n_{x^{-1} a, xb} \\ \omega n_{a,b} \omega &= n_{b,a} \end{aligned}$$

The lemma follows after some calculations. \square

Corollary 37. *The set N is closed in \mathfrak{g} and $cN = N$ for all $c \in \mathbb{F}^\times$.*

Proof. The nilpotent elements are closed in \mathfrak{g} . The function $Q : n_{a,b} \mapsto ab$ is a continuous function from \mathcal{N} to \mathbb{F} . Since $\mathbb{F}^{(2)}$ is closed in \mathbb{F} , so is $Q^{-1}(\mathbb{F}^{(2)})$. The latter is equal to N by Lemma 36. Since closed sets of closed subspaces are closed, N is closed in \mathfrak{g} . The second statement is obvious. \square

Lemma 38. *Let $X \in N$.*

There is a cocharacter τ such that $X \in \mathfrak{g}(1)$ and $\mathfrak{g}(1) \subset [X, \mathfrak{g}]$.

Proof. Since these statements are G -invariant, we may and will assume that $X = n_{0,1}$. In this case take $\tau := \gamma$. Clearly $X \in \mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{g}(1)$. Now

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

thus $\mathfrak{n} \subset [X, \mathfrak{g}]$. \square

Theorem 39. *Howe's conjecture holds in $SO_3(\mathbb{F})$.*

Proof. We follow Harish-Chandra [HC99] again and mention the adjustments. We replace \mathcal{N} by $N = {}^G \mathfrak{n}$. The proof of Harish-Chandra uses three properties of \mathcal{N} (in brackets the Lemma's in [HC99] where the property is used):

1. $\mathcal{N} \cap S$ is compact (Lemma 11.9)
2. For all compact subsets ω in \mathfrak{g} there exists a lattice L_1 , such that ${}^G \omega \subset L_1 + \mathcal{N}$. (Lemma 12.2)
3. If $c \in \mathbb{F}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{N}$, then $cY \in \mathcal{N}$ (Lemma 12.3)

By Corollary 37 (1) and (3) also hold for N and (2) is Lemma 35. Now we are left to prove Theorem 13.1 for $X \in N \cap S$. By Lemma 38 we can use the proof of Theorem 33. \square

This example shows that the separability of the nilpotent orbits is not a necessary condition for Howe's conjecture to hold.

7.4 The case $PGL_n(\mathbb{F})$ with $\text{char } \mathbb{F} | n$

In this section we generalize the results in the previous section to the group $PGL_n(\mathbb{F})$. This is the group of \mathbb{F} -points of the algebraic quotient of GL_n by its centrum of diagonal matrices Z . We have the exceptional isomorphism $PGL_2 \cong SO_3$. Let $G := PGL_n$. We identify \mathfrak{g} with $\mathfrak{gl}_n/\mathfrak{z}$. Now $\mathfrak{gl}_n/\mathfrak{z} := \{X + \mathfrak{z} : X \in \mathfrak{gl}_n\}$. Define $p := \text{char } \mathbb{F}$. The nilpotent elements of \mathfrak{g} are exactly those $X + \mathfrak{z}$ such that $X^{p^n} \in \mathfrak{z}$. We define the following G -invariant function ϕ on \mathcal{N} : for $X \in \mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{F})$ let $a \in \mathbb{F}$ be such that $X^{p^n} = aI_n$, with I_n the identity matrix. Then $\phi(X + \mathfrak{z}) := a + \mathbb{F}^{(p^n)}$. If $X + \mathfrak{z} = X' + \mathfrak{z}$, then $X - X' \in \mathfrak{z}(\mathbb{F})$. Thus ϕ is well defined.

Lemma 40. *The following statements hold for ϕ :*

1. ϕ is G -invariant
2. $\mathbb{F}^{(p^{n-1})} \subset \text{Im } \phi$
3. Let $X + \mathfrak{z}$ be a nilpotent element of \mathfrak{g} . Then $\phi(X) \in \mathbb{F}^{(p^n)}$ if and only if there exists a nilpotent matrix $n \in \mathfrak{gl}_n$ such that $n \in X + \mathfrak{z}$.

Proof. 1. trivial.

2. Let M_x be a block-diagonal matrix consisting of $\frac{n}{p}$ blocks with on each $(p \times p)$ -block the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Then $M_x^p = xI_n$ thus $M_x^{p^n} = x^{p^{n-1}}I_n$.

3. For a nilpotent matrix $n \in \mathfrak{gl}_n$ we have that $\phi(n + \mathfrak{z}) = 0$, thus the only if part is clear. Assume that $X^{p^n} = a^{p^n}I_n$, then $(X - aI_n)^{p^n} = X^{p^n} - a^{p^n}I_n = 0$. Thus $X - aI_n$ is nilpotent. \square

Corollary 41. *The number of nilpotent orbits is infinite.*

Proof. The group $\mathbb{F}^{(p^{n-1})}/\mathbb{F}^{(p^n)}$ is as group isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}^{(p)}$, $\mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}^{(p)}$ is infinite and $\mathbb{F}^{(p^{n-1})} \subset \text{Im } \phi$. \square

Thus not all nilpotent orbits are separable. In fact the orbit of

$$x := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

the superdiagonal entries of x are 1, is not separable, since the commutator with

$$x' := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & n & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

the subdiagonal entries of x' are from left to right equal to $1, 2, \dots, n$, is equal to $(\text{char } \mathbb{F} | n)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(n-1) \end{pmatrix} = Id_n \in \mathfrak{z}.$$

Lemma 42. *If $p|n$, then $\{H_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ are linearly dependent.*

Proof. Let T be the torus of diagonal matrices. For $i = 1, \dots, n$, define

$$\epsilon_i \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ \cdots & 0 & x_n \end{pmatrix} = x_i.$$

Let $\Delta = \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_{n-1} - \epsilon_n\}$, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} H_{\epsilon_i - \epsilon_{i+1}} = [x, x'] = 0. \quad \square$$

Define $N := \{x + \mathfrak{z} : x \in \mathfrak{gl}_n \mid x \text{ is nilpotent}\}$.

Corollary 43. *N is a closed subset of \mathfrak{g} and $cN = N$ for $c \in \mathbb{F}^\times$.*

Proof. The map ϕ is continuous and $0 \in \mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}^{(p^n)}$ is closed. Thus $N = \phi^{-1}(0)$ is closed in \mathcal{N} . Because \mathcal{N} is closed in \mathfrak{g} , so is N .

If $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ is nilpotent, then, for all $c \in \mathbb{F}$, cx is also nilpotent. Thus $cN = N$. \square

Lemma 44. *For every nilpotent element $X \in \mathfrak{gl}_n$ there exists a cocharacter γ , such that $X \in \mathfrak{n}(\gamma)$ and $\mathfrak{n}(\gamma) \subset [X, \mathfrak{p}(\gamma)]$.*

Proof. We follow [How74] and its notation. See page 311 of loc. cit.. Define for $x \in \mathbb{F}$ the element $\gamma(x) \in M$ to be the transformation which acts on C_i by multiplication by x^i . Then $\mathcal{U} = \mathfrak{n}(\gamma)$ and by [How74, Lemma 2] $\mathfrak{n}(\gamma) \subset [X, \mathfrak{p}(\gamma)]$. \square

Corollary 45. *For every nilpotent element in N there exists a cocharacter γ , such that $X \in \mathfrak{n}(\gamma)$ and $\mathfrak{n}(\gamma) \subset [X, \mathfrak{p}(\gamma)]$.*

Proof. Let $X \in GL_n$ and let $\gamma \in X_*(G)$ be the cocharacter of Lemma 44. Let $\varphi : GL_n \rightarrow PGL_n$ be the natural homomorphism. Because $d\varphi$ is surjective and $d\varphi(ad(x)X) = ad(\varphi(x))d\varphi(X)$, we have $\mathfrak{n}(\varphi\gamma) = d\varphi(\mathfrak{n}(\gamma))$ and $\mathfrak{p}(\varphi\gamma) = d\varphi(\mathfrak{p}(\gamma))$. We conclude that $\varphi\gamma$ is the desired cocharacter for $X + \mathfrak{z}$. \square

Theorem 46. *Howe's conjecture holds in PGL_n .*

Proof. We follow Harish-Chandra [HC99] again and mention the adjustments. We replace \mathcal{N} by $N = {}^G\mathfrak{n}$. The proof of Harish-Chandra uses three properties of \mathcal{N} (in brackets the Lemma's in [HC99] where the property is used):

1. $\mathcal{N} \cap S$ is compact (Lemma 11.9)

2. For all compact subsets ω in \mathfrak{g} there exists a lattice L_1 , such that ${}^G\omega \subset L_1 + \mathcal{N}$. (Lemma 12.2)
3. If $c \in \mathbb{F}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{N}$, then $cY \in \mathcal{N}$ (Lemma 12.3)

By Corollary 43 (1) and (3) also hold for N and (2) is Lemma 35. Now we are left to prove Theorem 13.1 for $X \in N \cap S$. By Corollary 45 we can use the proof of Theorem 33. \square

Lemma 47. *Let G be a \mathbb{F} -split group. If T^{ad} is a \mathbb{F} -split torus of G^{ad} , then $Ad^{-1}(T^{ad})$ is a \mathbb{F} -split torus of G .*

Proof. Without loss of generality we assume that T^{ad} is a maximal \mathbb{F} -split torus of G^{ad} . Let S be a maximal split torus of G and B a Borel group containing S . Then $S^{ad} := Ad(S)$ is a maximal split torus of G^{ad} and B^{ad} a Borel group containing S^{ad} . Take $g \in G^{ad}(\mathbb{F})$ such that $gS^{ad}g^{-1} = T^{ad}$. Take $w^{ad} \in W^{ad}$ such that $g \in U_{(w^{ad})^{-1}}w^{ad}B^{ad}$. By multiplying g with a suitable element of S^{ad} , we may assume that $g \in U_{(w^{ad})^{-1}}w^{ad}U^{ad}$. Take $w \in W$ such that $Ad(w) = w^{ad}$, then

$$Ad : U_{w^{-1}}wU \rightarrow U_{(w^{ad})^{-1}}w^{ad}U^{ad}$$

is a bijection. Therefore there exists a $h \in G(\mathbb{F})$ such that $Ad(h) = g$. Thus

$$Ad(hSh^{-1}) = gS^{ad}g^{-1} = T^{ad}.$$

Thus $Ad^{-1}(T^{ad}) = hSh^{-1}$ is a \mathbb{F} -split torus. \square

Proposition 48. *Let G be a \mathbb{F} -split group whose normal connected simple parts are all groups of type A. If $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$, then Howe's conjecture holds for G .*

Proof. Since $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$, the map $Ad : G \rightarrow G^{ad}$ is separable. Thus $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{ad}$ is surjective.

Let $N := \{n \in \mathfrak{g} \mid \exists(\lambda \in X_*(G)(\mathbb{F})) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t)n\lambda(t^{-1}) = 0\}$. Define N^{ad} is the same way. Certainly $d(Ad)(N) \subset N^{ad}$. We will show $N = \mathcal{N} \cap d(Ad)^{-1}(N^{ad})$. Let $n_a \in N^{ad}$. Take $\gamma_a \in X_*(G^{ad})(\mathbb{F})$ such that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \gamma_a(t)n_a\gamma_a(t^{-1}) = 0.$$

Let T^{ad} be a maximal \mathbb{F} -split torus that contains the image of γ_a .

Then $T := Ad^{-1}(T^{ad})$ is also a maximal \mathbb{F} -split torus.

Let $\gamma \in X_*(T)$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ be such that $Ad \circ \gamma = m\gamma_a$. Take a $n \in \mathcal{N}$ with $d(Ad)(n) = n_a$. Since $n \in \mathcal{N}$, $\gamma(t)n\gamma(t)^{-1} \in \mathcal{N}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{F}$. Because $\ker d(Ad) \subset \mathfrak{t}$, $d(Ad)$ restricted to \mathcal{N} is a bijection. Now $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \gamma_a^m(t)n_a\gamma_a^{-m}(t) = 0$, thus

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \gamma(t)n\gamma(t)^{-1} = 0.$$

Therefore $n \in N$. Thus $N = \mathcal{N} \cap d(Ad)^{-1}(N^{ad})$.

The subset N is closed, because N_a is closed, \mathcal{N} is closed and $d(Ad)$ is continuous. It is clear from the definition of N that $cN = N$ for all $c \in \mathbb{F}^\times$.

Let $\gamma \in X_*(T)$ such that $Ad \circ \gamma = m\gamma$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$. Since Ad is separable, $d(Ad)\mathfrak{g}(\geq 0, \gamma) = \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(\geq 0, \gamma_a)$. By the calculations on PGL we know that

$$[n_a, \mathfrak{p}^{ad}] = \mathfrak{n}^{ad}.$$

Since $d(Ad)$ is a bijection restricted to \mathfrak{n} ,

$$[n, \mathfrak{p}] = \mathfrak{n}.$$

Thus we can use the proof of Theorem 33. □

7.5 The Howe's conjecture classification (\mathbb{F} -split case)

In this subsection we determine exactly for which \mathbb{F} -split reductive groups Howe's conjecture holds.

Theorem 49. *Let G be a reductive \mathbb{F} -split group, then the following statements are equivalent*

1. *The characteristic p of \mathbb{F} is good and $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$*
2. *For all compact subsets ω and lattices L in \mathfrak{g} :*

$$\dim J_L(\omega) < \infty$$

Proof. If the characteristic p of \mathbb{F} is bad, then G has bad pairs. So in that case Howe's conjecture does not hold.

If $p \mid \kappa_v(G)$, then Howe's conjecture does not hold by Theorem 29.

Assume that p is good and $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$.

Let $G = R(G)G_1 \cdots G_m$ with G_i connected normal simple groups. Without loss of generality assume that G_1, \dots, G_k are the only groups of type A . Let T be a maximal \mathbb{F} -split torus. Define

$$G_A(T) := T \prod_{i=1}^k G_i.$$

Since $p \nmid \# \text{coker } \Phi$, also $p \nmid \# \text{coker } X_*(T) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}R(G_A(T), T), \mathbb{Z})$. Thus we can use Harish-Chandra's method for G_A . Because p is good we can also use Harish-Chandra's method in the connected normal simple groups G_i with $i > k$. Therefore we can use Harish-Chandra's method for the whole group: again we have to substitute \mathcal{N} in the proof of Harish-Chandra.

$$N := N_A \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{i=k+1}^m \mathcal{N}_i \right),$$

where $N_A := \{n \in \mathfrak{g}_A \mid \exists(\lambda \in X_*(G)(\mathbb{F})) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t)n\lambda(t^{-1}) = 0\}$.

We are left with proving the following about N :

1. $N \cap S$ is compact (Lemma 11.9)

2. For all compact subsets ω in \mathfrak{g} there exists a lattice L_1 , such that ${}^G\omega \subset L_1 + N$. (Lemma 12.2)
3. If $c \in \mathbb{F}$ and $Y \in N$, then $cY \in N$ (Lemma 12.3)
4. For all $n \in N$ there exists a cocharacter $\gamma \in X_*(G)(\mathbb{F})$ such that $\mathfrak{n} \subset [n, \mathfrak{g}]$. (§13.1)

The statements for N follow from the fact that they are true for N_A and \mathcal{N}_i . \square

Corollary 50. *If G is \mathbb{F} -split and has finitely many nilpotent orbits, then Howe's conjecture holds for G .*

Proof. If the characteristic p of \mathbb{F} is bad for G or if $p \mid \kappa_v(G)$, then there are infinitely many nilpotent orbits. \square

8 The separable classification

In this section we give a characterization of the reductive groups whose nilpotent orbits are all separable. As a consequence we get a large class of reductive groups for which the number of nilpotent orbits is finite and Howe's conjecture holds. We take a look at the cokernels of the following functions:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi : X_*(T) &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}\Delta, \mathbb{Z}), \\ \Phi^\vee : X^*(T) &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}\Delta^\vee, \mathbb{Z}).\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 51. *$p \mid \rho_v(G)$ if and only if the $H_\alpha := d\alpha^\vee(1) \in \mathfrak{t}$, for $\alpha \in \Delta$, are linearly dependent.*

Proof. We have the following isomorphism of vector spaces: $\mathfrak{t} \cong X_*(T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}$. Let ϵ_i be a basis for $X^*(T)$ and ϵ_i^\vee a dual basis in $X_*(T)$. Let $\alpha^\vee \in X_*(T)$. Now $\alpha^\vee = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \epsilon_i, \alpha^\vee \rangle \epsilon_i^\vee$. Hence $d\alpha^\vee(1) = \sum_{i=1}^m \langle \epsilon_i, \alpha^\vee \rangle d\epsilon_i^\vee(1)$. Let $\alpha_1^\vee, \dots, \alpha_n^\vee$ be the simple roots in Δ^\vee . Define M to be the $n \times m$ matrix with the following entries

$$M_{ij} := \langle \epsilon_j, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle.$$

Then M is the matrix corresponding with the map Φ^\vee .

The matrix M^{tr} is the matrix corresponding with the linear span of the H_{α_i} 's.

Let (d_1, \dots, d_n) be the entries on the diagonal of the Smith normal form of M . Then $\rho_v(G) = \#\text{coker } \Phi^\vee = \prod_{i=1}^n d_i$. The linear span of the H_{α_i} 's is n -dimensional if and only if $p \nmid \prod_{i=1}^n d_i$. \square

Theorem 52. *The nilpotent orbits are separable if and only if the p is good and $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$ and $p \nmid \rho_v(G)$.*

Proof \Rightarrow . If p is bad or divides $\kappa_v(G)$, then the regular nilpotent orbit is inseparable by Corollary 21 and Theorem 8. Assume that p divides $\rho_v(G)$. Let $X := \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} E_\alpha$. Then:

$$\left[\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} E_\alpha, \sum_{\alpha \in -\Delta} c_\alpha E_\alpha \right] = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_\alpha H_\alpha.$$

Now p divides the cokernel exactly when the $H_\alpha = d\alpha^\vee(1)$ are linearly dependent. Thus there exists a $Y \in \mathfrak{n}_{-1} - \{0\}$, such that $[X, Y] = 0$. Since $Z_G(X) \subset B$ and $\mathfrak{n}_{-1} \cap \mathfrak{b} = 0$, the orbit of X is not separable. \square

Before we prove the implication in the other direction, we first state a few lemma's.

Lemma 53. *If p is good for G , then*

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_A \oplus \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{g}_m$$

with $G = G_A \prod_{i=1}^m G_i$ where G_i are all the closed normal connected simple groups not of type A and G_A is generated by $R(G)$ and the closed normal connected simple groups of type A in G .

Proof. We have $Ad(G) \cong G_A^{ad} \times G_1^{ad} \times \cdots \times G_m^{ad}$. Let $\Pi : Ad(G) \rightarrow G_1^{ad} \times \cdots \times G_m^{ad}$ be the corresponding projection map. Since p is good for G , it is very good for $G_c = G_1 \cdots G_m$. Thus the map $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g}_c \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_c^{ad}$ is surjective. Since $\dim G_c = \dim Ad(G_c)$, it is a bijection. Thus $d(\Pi \circ Ad) : \mathfrak{g}_c \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_c^{ad}$ is a bijection. Therefore $\mathfrak{g}_c = \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{g}_m$, since p is very good for G_c . Moreover $\ker d(\Pi \circ Ad) \cap \mathfrak{g}_c = 0$. Since $\mathfrak{g}_A \subset \ker d(\Pi \circ Ad)$, also $\mathfrak{g}_A \cap \mathfrak{g}_c = 0$. Because $\dim \mathfrak{g}_A + \dim \mathfrak{g}_c = \dim \mathfrak{g}$, the Lemma follows. \square

Lemma 54. *If p is good for G and $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$, then $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g}_A \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_A^{ad}$ is surjective.*

Proof. By Lemma 53 and its proof we have $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_A \oplus \mathfrak{g}_c$ and $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g}_c \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_c^{ad}$ is surjective. Since $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$ the map $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_A^{ad} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_c^{ad}$ is surjective. Let $\Pi_A : Ad(G) \rightarrow G_A^{ad}$, then $d(\Pi_A \circ Ad) : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_A^{ad}$ is surjective. Since \mathfrak{g}_c is contained in its kernel and $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_A \oplus \mathfrak{g}_c$, $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g}_A \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_A^{ad}$ is surjective. \square

Corollary 55. *If p is good for G and $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$, then p does not divide the cokernel of the following map:*

$$\Phi_A : X_*(T_A) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}\Delta_A, \mathbb{Z}).$$

Proof. The map $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g}_A \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_A^{ad}$ is surjective, thus $p \nmid \# \text{coker } \Phi_A$ by Proposition 10. \square

Lemma 56. *Let $n = n_1 + \cdots + n_m$ and γ_i be the cocharacters $\gamma_i \in X_*(T \cap G_i^{ad})$ associated with n_i in \mathfrak{g}_i^{ad} . Let $\gamma \in X_*(T)$ be the cocharacter associated with n in G . Then $d(Ad) \circ \gamma = \sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_i$*

Proof. Clearly $\sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_i$ is a cocharacter associated with n in \mathfrak{g}^{ad} . Also $d(Ad) \circ \gamma$ is a cocharacter associated with n in \mathfrak{g}^{ad} . (See [Jan04, §5.6]) Since there is at most one cocharacter of $Ad(T)$ associated with n by [McN04, Corollary 22], they are equal. \square

Lemma 57. *Let $G = GL_m$ and $G^{ad} = PGL_m$. Let $n \in \mathfrak{g}^{ad}$ be a nilpotent element with associated cocharacter γ . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} [n, \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k)] &= \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k+2) & \text{for } k \geq -1 \\ [n, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k) &\rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k+2) \text{ is injective} & \text{for } k = -1 \text{ and } k \leq -3 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. For GL_m and $n \in \mathfrak{g}_m$ nilpotent $[n, \mathfrak{g}(k)] = \mathfrak{g}(k+2)$ for $k \geq -1$ and $[n, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g}(k) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}(k+2)$ is injective for $k \leq -1$. Since the map

$$d(Ad) : \bigoplus_{k \geq 1} \mathfrak{g}(-k) \oplus \mathfrak{g}(k) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k \geq 1} \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(-k) \oplus \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k)$$

is a bijection, $[n, \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k)] = \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k+2)$ for $k \geq -1$ and $[n, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k+2)$ is injective for $k = 1$ and $k \geq -3$. \square

Lemma 58. *Let $G = GL_m$. Let $n = \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma} c_\alpha n_\alpha$, with $\Gamma \subset \Delta$. If $[n, m] \in \mathfrak{z}$ and $m \in \mathfrak{g}(-2)$, then $m = \sum_{\alpha \in -\Gamma} d_\alpha n_\alpha$ for some $d_\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$.*

Proof. Let $\gamma \in X_*(T)$ be such that there exists a $l \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$ such that for all $\alpha \in \Delta$:

$$\langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle = \begin{cases} l & \text{if } \alpha \in \Gamma, \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha \notin \Gamma. \end{cases}$$

We know that $[n, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g}(-2; \tau) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}(0; \tau)$ is injective for the associated cocharacter $\tau \in X_*(T)$ of n . Define $\mathfrak{g}(-2) := \mathfrak{g}(-2; \tau)$ and $\mathfrak{g}_i(-2) := \mathfrak{g}(-2; \tau) \cap \mathfrak{g}(il; \gamma)$. Then

$$\mathfrak{g}(-2) = \bigoplus \mathfrak{g}_i(-2)$$

and

$$[n, \mathfrak{g}_i(-2)] \subset \mathfrak{g}(0; \tau) \cap \mathfrak{g}(l(i+1); \gamma).$$

Because $\mathfrak{z} \subset \mathfrak{g}(0; \gamma)$ and $[n, \cdot]|_{\mathfrak{g}(-2)}$ is injective, then $m \in \mathfrak{g}(-l; \gamma)$. □

Proof Theorem 52 \Leftarrow . Let $n \in \mathfrak{n}$. Take $n_A \in \mathfrak{n}_A$ and $n_i \in \mathfrak{n}_i$, such that

$$n = n_A + n_1 + \cdots + n_m.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} Z_G(n) &= Z_{G_A}(n_A) \prod_{i=1}^m Z_{G_i}(n_i) \\ Z_{\mathfrak{g}}(n) &= Z_{\mathfrak{g}_A}(n_A) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^m Z_{\mathfrak{g}_i}(n_i) \end{aligned}$$

Since the G_i are simple and p is very good for G_i , the G_i -orbit of n_i is separable:

$$\dim Z_{\mathfrak{g}_i}(n_i) = \dim Z_{G_i}(n_i).$$

Thus we are left with showing that $\dim Z_{G_A}(n_A) = \dim Z_{\mathfrak{g}_A}(n_A)$. Since p is good for G , it is also good for G_A . By Corollary 55 and Lemma 51, p does not divide the order of the cokernels of Φ_A and Φ_A^\vee .

Thus without loss of generality we assume that G only consists of groups of type A and a center. Thus $G^{ad} = \prod_{i=1}^k PGL_{n_i}$.

Since $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$ the map $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{ad}$ is surjective. Let $n \in \mathfrak{g}$ be nilpotent and γ be a cocharacter associated with n . Define $P := P(\gamma)$. Then $Ad \circ \gamma$ is a cocharacter associated with $Ad(n)$. For G^{ad} the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned} [n, \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k)] &= \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k+2) && \text{for } k \geq -1 \\ [n, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k) &\rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{ad}(k+2) \text{ is injective} && \text{for } k = -1 \text{ and } k \leq -3 \end{aligned}$$

Since $d(Ad)$ is surjective and injective on the nilpotent elements, then

$$\begin{aligned} [n, \mathfrak{p}] &= \mathfrak{g}(\geq 2) \\ [n, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g}(k) &\rightarrow \mathfrak{g}(k+2) \text{ is injective for } k = -1 \text{ and } k \leq -3. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\dim Z_G(n) = \dim Z_P(n) = \dim Z_{\mathfrak{p}}(n),$$

since $\overline{Ad P(n)} = \mathfrak{g}(\geq 2)$ and $[n, \mathfrak{p}] = \mathfrak{g}(\geq 2)$.

If $Z_{\mathfrak{g}}(n) \cap \mathfrak{g}(k) = 0$ for $k \leq -1$, then $Z_{\mathfrak{g}}(n) = Z_{\mathfrak{p}}(n)$.

For $k = -1$ and $k \leq -3$ the function $[n, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g}(k) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}(k+2)$ is injective. Thus $Z_{\mathfrak{g}}(n) \cap \mathfrak{g}(k) = 0$, for $k = -1$ and $k \leq -3$.

Thus we are done if the kernel of $[n, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g}(-2) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}(0)$ is 0.

In G^{ad} every nilpotent element is conjugated with an element of the form $\sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma} E_{\alpha}$, with $\Gamma \subset \Delta$. Let $n = \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma} E_{\alpha}$ with $\Gamma \subset \Delta$ and $m \in \mathfrak{g}(-2)$. If $[n, m] = 0$, then $[d(Ad)(n), d(Ad)(m)] = 0$. Thus $m = \sum_{\alpha \in -\Gamma} c_{\alpha} E_{\alpha}$ for some $c_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{F}$ by Lemma 58. Now

$$0 = [n, m] = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_{\alpha} H_{\alpha}.$$

Because $p \nmid \rho_v(G)$, the H_{α} are linearly independent. Thus $c_{\alpha} = 0$ for all $\alpha \in -\Gamma$, hence $m = 0$.

Thus every nilpotent orbit is separable. \square

9 On the number of nilpotent orbits

In this section we discuss when the number of nilpotent orbits is finite.

Theorem 59. *[McN04, Theorem 40] If p is good and all the nilpotent orbits are separable, then there are only finitely many nilpotent orbits.*

Corollary 60. *If p is good and $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$ and $p \nmid \rho_v(G)$, then there are only finitely many nilpotent orbits.*

Proof. The condition in the Corollary is equivalent to the one in Theorem 59 by Theorem 52. \square

In this section we will prove the converse of Corollary 60. If G is \mathbb{F} -split and p is bad or divides $\kappa_v(G)$, then there are infinitely many regular nilpotent orbits by Theorem 26 and Proposition 6. So it is enough to prove that if G is \mathbb{F} -split, p is good, $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$ and $p \mid \rho_v(G)$, then G has infinitely many nilpotent orbits. First a Theorem that we can easily deduce from the theory of the previous section.

Theorem 61. *If G is semi-simple and the characteristic of \mathbb{F} is not very good, then there are infinitely many nilpotent orbits.*

Proof. If the characteristic of \mathbb{F} is bad, then we have already showed that there are infinitely many nilpotent orbits. So without loss of generality we assume G has at least one normal simple group of type A_n , with $p \mid n+1$. Now the proof is split in two cases: $p \mid \kappa_v(G)$ and $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$.

If $p \mid \kappa_v(G)$, then \mathfrak{g} has infinitely many nilpotent orbits by Proposition 6.

If $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$, then $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{ad}$ is an isomorphism by Theorem 10. Since there are infinitely many nilpotent orbits in \mathfrak{g}^{ad} by Corollary 41, there are also infinitely many nilpotent orbits in \mathfrak{g} . \square

Proposition 62. *Let G be a reductive group with only normal simple subgroups of type A for which p is not very good. Assume that $p \nmid \rho_v(G)$. Let H be a reductive group with $G \triangleleft H$. Let \mathcal{N} be the set of nilpotent elements of \mathfrak{g} . Then there are infinitely many nilpotent H -orbits in \mathcal{N} .*

Proof. The proof of this proposition is distributed over two lemmas.

Lemma 63. *If $\alpha^\vee \in \Delta^\vee$, then $Ad \circ \alpha^\vee \in \Delta_{ad}^\vee$.*

Proof. The reader could verify this by taking the Chevalley basis on \mathfrak{g} . □

Let $\Delta^\vee = \{\alpha_{11}^\vee, \dots, \alpha_{nm_n}^\vee\}$, such that α_{ij}^\vee is connected in the Dynkin diagram with $\alpha_{i'j'}^\vee$ if and only if $i = i'$ and $j = j + 1$.

Lemma 64. *If $\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_\alpha d\alpha^\vee(1) = 0$, then for every i there exists a c_i such that $c_{\alpha_{ij}} = jc_i$ for all j .*

Proof. Because $\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} c_\alpha d\alpha^\vee(1) = 0$, also

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_{ad}} c_\alpha d(Ad \circ \alpha^\vee)(1) = 0.$$

$$(d(Ad)(d\alpha^\vee(1)) = d(Ad \circ \alpha^\vee)(1))$$

Since $\mathfrak{g}^{ad} = \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{g}_n$, with \mathfrak{g}_i the Lie algebra of PGL_{m_i+1} , then for every i :

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m_i} c_{\alpha_{ij}} d(Ad \circ \alpha_{ij}^\vee)(1) = 0.$$

A small calculation in \mathfrak{g}_i shows that there exists a c_i such that $c_{\alpha_{ij}} = jc_i$. □

Since $p \nmid \rho_v(G)$, by Lemma 64 there exist $c_i \in \mathbb{F}$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} c_i j d\alpha_{ij}^\vee(1) = 0$$

and at least one of the $c_i \neq 0$. Without loss of generality assume that $1, \dots, k$ are the i with $c_i \neq 0$.

Let $i \leq k$. Let $M_i(x)$ be the block matrix consisting of $\frac{m_i}{p}$ blocks of $p \times p$ -matrices, with on each block the following matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & c_i x \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \ddots & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus the entries of M_i are as follows:

$$(M_i)_{kl} := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = l + 1 \text{ and } p \nmid l \\ c_i x & \text{if } l = k + p - 1 \text{ and } p \mid l \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then $M_i(x)^p = c_i x I_{n_i}$.

Let $N(x)$ be the element in \mathfrak{g} corresponding with $M_1(x) \oplus \cdots \oplus M_k(x)$. Then

$$N(x)^p = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} x c_{ij} j d\alpha_{ij}^\vee(1) = 0.$$

Thus $N(x)$ is nilpotent.

Let q be a power of p such that $\mathcal{N}^{ad} = \{X \in \mathfrak{g}^{ad} \mid X^q = 0\}$.

Let $\phi' : \mathcal{N}^{ad} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}^q$ be the following function:

Take $X_i \in \mathfrak{gl}_{m_i+1}$ such that $X = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n X_i + \mathfrak{z}_i$. Then for each i we have a z_i such that $X_i^q = z_i I_{m_i+1}$ in \mathfrak{gl}_{m_i+1} . Define $\phi'(X) := z_1$.

If X'_i are also representatives for X , then $z'_i = z_i + a_i^q$ for $a_i \in \mathbb{F}$. Thus ϕ is well-defined. Since $G^{ad} = \prod_{i=1}^n PGL_{m_i+1}$, ϕ is also G^{ad} -invariant. Define $\phi : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}^q$ by $\phi := \phi' \circ d(Ad)$. Then ϕ is H -invariant, since H acts on \mathcal{N} by conjugation and $G_1 \triangleleft H$. For $x \in \mathbb{F}$,

$$\phi(N(x)) = x^{\frac{q}{p}}.$$

Since $\mathbb{F}^{\frac{q}{p}}/\mathbb{F}^q \cong \mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}^{(p)}$ is infinite and ϕ is H -invariant, there are infinitely many nilpotent H -orbits. \square

Theorem 65. *If p is good and $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$, but $p \mid \rho_v(G)$, then there are infinitely many nilpotent orbits.*

Proof. Let $G = R(G)G_1 \cdots G_l$ with G_i the minimal simple normal connected subgroups of G . Assume that G_1, \dots, G_n are the groups of type A for which p is not very good. Define $G_A := R(G)G_1 \cdots G_n$ and $G_C := G_{n+1} \cdots G_l$. Because $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)$, the map $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{ad}$ is surjective. Because p is very good for G_C , $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g}_C \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_C^{ad}$ is surjective. Since G_C is semi-simple, the map is even an isomorphism.

$$\mathfrak{g}^{ad} \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^l \mathfrak{g}_i^{ad} = \mathfrak{g}_A^{ad} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_C^{ad}$$

Define $Ad_C : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_C^{ad}$ by the composition of the projection and $d(Ad) : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{ad}$. Then $\mathfrak{g}_A \subset \ker Ad_C$ and $\ker Ad_C \cap \mathfrak{g}_C = 0$. Hence $\mathfrak{g}_A \cap \mathfrak{g}_C = 0$, thus $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_A \oplus \mathfrak{g}_C$. By Lemma 51 the $d\alpha^\vee(1)$'s are linearly dependent. Because of the decomposition of \mathfrak{g} , the $d\alpha^\vee(1) : \alpha \in \Delta_A$ are linearly dependent or the $d\alpha^\vee(1) : \alpha \in \Delta_C$ are linearly dependent. Since p is very good for G_C the $d\alpha^\vee(1) : \alpha \in \Delta_C$ are linearly independent. So the $d\alpha^\vee(1) : \alpha \in \Delta_A$ are linearly dependent. Therefore we can apply Proposition 62 with $H = G$ and $G = G_A$. \square

Theorem 66. *If G is \mathbb{F} -split, then the following are equivalent:*

1. *The number of nilpotent orbits is finite*
2. *All the nilpotent orbits are separable*
3. *The regular nilpotent orbit is separable*
4. *p is good and $p \nmid \kappa_v(G)\rho_v(G)$*

Proof. (2) implies (1) by [McN04, Theorem 40]. (1) implies (4) by Theorem 65, Theorem 26 and Proposition 6. (4) implies (2) by Theorem 52. By the proof of Theorem 52 also not (4) implies not (3). \square

10 Appendix

In this appendix we will prove the following theorem for all the adjoint simple groups.

Theorem 67. *Let G be an adjoint simple group. Let $X := \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} E_\alpha$. Assume $p = \text{char } \mathbb{F}$ is bad for G . Then*

1. $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_i \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_{i+1}$ is surjective for $1 \leq i \leq p-1$
2. $\dim \mathfrak{n}_{p+1}/[X, \mathfrak{n}_p] = 1$
3. $|\Delta| = \dim \mathfrak{n}_1 = \dim \mathfrak{n}_i + 1$ for $2 \leq i \leq p+1$

The theorem will be proved with a case by case consideration of the adjoint simple groups. For the simply laced root systems we introduce the following notation. For all $i \in \Delta$ we choose a non-zero $E_i \in \mathfrak{g}_i$. For $i, j, k, l \in \Delta$ we define

$$\begin{aligned} E_{kl} &:= [E_k, E_l] \\ E_{jkl} &:= [E_j, E_{kl}] \\ E_{ijkl} &:= [E_i, E_{jkl}] \end{aligned}$$

If $k + l \in R$ ($j + k + l \in R$, $i + j + k + l \in R$), then $E_{kl} \neq 0$ ($E_{jkl} \neq 0$, $E_{ijkl} \neq 0$ respectively).

10.1 D_n , $n \geq 4$

For this part $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$.

We start with some calculations on D_4 .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & 1 & & \\ & & | & & \\ 2 & \text{---} & 4 & \text{---} & 3 \end{array}$$

Thus $\Delta = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_1 &= \langle E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_2 &= \langle E_{14}, E_{24}, E_{34} \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_3 &= \langle E_{124}, E_{134}, E_{234} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

By looking in GL_4 one can show that it is possible to choose the basis as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} [E_i, E_4] &= E_{i4} \\ [E_1, E_{i4}] &= E_{1i4} \\ [E_2, E_{34}] &= E_{234} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} [E_2, E_{14}] &= [E_2, [E_1, E_4]] = -[E_1, [E_4, E_2]] - [E_4, [E_2, E_1]] = [E_1, [E_2, E_4]] = E_{124} \\ [E_3, E_{14}] &= [E_3, [E_1, E_4]] = -[E_1, [E_4, E_3]] - [E_4, [E_3, E_1]] = [E_1, [E_3, E_4]] = E_{134} \\ [E_3, E_{24}] &= [E_3, [E_2, E_4]] = -[E_2, [E_4, E_3]] - [E_4, [E_3, E_2]] = [E_2, [E_3, E_4]] = E_{234} \end{aligned}$$

Let $X = E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + E_4$.

Thus with these bases the action $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3$ has the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

One sees that this matrix has at least rank 2. Because the determinant is $-2 \neq 0$, the matrix has rank 2.

Now for general $n \geq 4$. We take a slightly different numbering of the roots.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & n & & & & \\ & & | & & & & \\ 1 & \text{---} & 2 & \text{---} & 3 & \text{---} & \dots & \text{---} & n-1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_2 &= \langle E_{2n}, E_{i,i+1} : 1 \leq i \leq n-2 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}'_2 &= \langle E_{i,i+1} : 1 \leq i \leq n-2 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_3 &= \langle E_{12n}, E_{23n}, E_{i,i+1,i+2} : 1 \leq i \leq n-3 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}'_3 &= \langle E_{i,i+1,i+2} : 1 \leq i \leq n-3 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Let $\pi : \mathfrak{n}_3 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}'_3$ be the projection on the basis. By looking at GL_n (the roots $1, \dots, n-1$ correspond with a group of type A_n) one sees that $\pi \circ \mathfrak{n}'_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}'_3$ is surjective. Also $[X, E_{2n}] \neq 0$ lies in the vector space $\langle E_{12n}, E_{23n} \rangle$. Thus the rank of the $[X, \cdot]$ is at least $n-1$. By the calculations on D_4 we know that the kernel is not trivial. Therefore $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3$ has a 1-dimensional cokernel.

10.2 B_n

For this part $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$.

We have seen the Theorem for B_2 in SO_5 .

Now we look at B_3 , the B_n with $n \geq 4$ follow in the same way as D_n is a consequence of D_4 .

Let \mathfrak{g} be the Lie algebra of D_4 and σ be the action on \mathfrak{g} corresponding with the permutation (12) of the Dynkin diagram of D_4 .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_1^\sigma &= \langle E_1 + E_2, E_3, E_4 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma &= \langle E_{14} + E_{24}, E_{34} \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma &= \langle E_{124}, E_{134} + E_{234} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

From the calculations on D_4 we know that the corresponding matrix is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus the matrix for $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3$ is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore the matrix for $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma$ is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This matrix has determinant $2 = 0$ and at least rank 1. Thus the cokernel of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3$ is 1 dimensional.

10.3 G_2

Let \mathfrak{g} be the Lie algebra of D_4 and σ by the action on \mathfrak{g} corresponding with the permutation (123) of the Dynkin diagram of D_4 .

Let E_{1234} be the basis for \mathfrak{n}_4 . Now

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_1^\sigma &= \langle E_1 + E_2 + E_3, E_4 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma &= \langle E_{14} + E_{24} + E_{34} \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma &= \langle E_{124} + E_{134} + E_{234} \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_4^\sigma &= \langle E_{1234} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

The map $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma$ is (2) by a similar calculation as the B_3 case. Thus if $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$, then $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma$ has a 1 dimensional cokernel.

The map $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_3 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_4$ is on the bases $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Therefore the map $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_4^\sigma$ is (3) with respect to the choice of the bases. Thus if $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 3$, then $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_4^\sigma$ has a 1 dimensional cokernel.

10.4 C_n

In this subsection $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$.

For C_2 , see B_2 . Again we only have to look at C_3 , because the Theorem for C_n , $n \geq 4$, follow in a similar fashion as for the groups of type D_n .

Number the simple roots of A_5 as follows:

$$1 \text{ --- } 2 \text{ --- } 3 \text{ --- } 4 \text{ --- } 5$$

Let \mathfrak{g} be the adjoint Lie algebra of type A_5 and σ be the action on \mathfrak{g} corresponding with the permutation (15)(24) of the Dynkin diagram of A_5 . Then \mathfrak{g}^σ is the adjoint Lie algebra of type C_3 . We choose the following bases:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_1 &= \langle E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5 \rangle & \mathfrak{n}_1^\sigma &= \langle E_1 + E_5, E_2 + E_4, E_3 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_2 &= \langle E_{12}, E_{24}, E_{34}, E_{45} \rangle & \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma &= \langle E_{12} - E_{45}, -E_{23} + E_{34} \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_3 &= \langle E_{123}, E_{234}, E_{345} \rangle & \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma &= \langle E_{123} + E_{345}, E_{234} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

The matrix corresponding with $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore the matrix for $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This matrix has determinant $-2 \neq 0$ and at least rank 1. Thus the dimension of the cokernel of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma$ is 1.

10.5 E_6, E_7, E_8

In this part G is a group of type E_n . We number the roots (if they exists) as follows

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} & & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & | & & & & \\ 2 & \text{---} & 3 & \text{---} & 4 & \text{---} & 5 & \text{---} & 6 & \text{---} & 7 & \text{---} & 8 \end{array}$$

$$X := \sum_{i=1}^n E_i$$

10.5.1 $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_2 &= \langle E_{14}, E_{i,i+1} : 2 \leq i \leq n-1 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}'_2 &= \langle E_{i,i+1} : 2 \leq i \leq n-1 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_3 &= \langle E_{134}, E_{145}, E_{i,i+1,i+2} : 2 \leq i \leq n-2 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}'_3 &= \langle E_{i,i+1,i+2} : 2 \leq i \leq n-2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Let $\pi : \mathfrak{n}_3 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}'_3$ be the projection. By looking at GL_n we see that $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}'_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}'_3$ is surjective. Also $[X, E_{2n}] \neq 0$ lies in the vector space $\langle E_{12n}, E_{23n} \rangle$. Thus the rank of the $[X, \cdot]$ is at least $n-1$. By the calculations on D_4 we know that the kernel is not trivial. Therefore $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3$ has a 1-dimensional cokernel.

10.5.2 $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 3$

First E_6 , the others follow in a similar way as D_n follows from D_4 in the characteristic 2 case.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & | & & & \\ 5 & \text{---} & 2 & \text{---} & 4 & \text{---} & 3 & \text{---} & 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_2 &= \langle E_{14}, E_{24}, E_{34}, E_{25}, E_{36} \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_3 &= \langle E_{124}, E_{134}, E_{234}, E_{436}, E_{425} \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_4 &= \langle E_{1234}, E_{1436}, E_{1425}, E_{3425}, E_{2436} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding matrix of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_3 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_4$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The determinant of the matrix is $3 = 0$. Since the matrix has at least rank 4, the dimension of cokernel of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_3 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_4$ is 1.

10.5.3 char $\mathbb{F} = 5$

We use the construction of the adjoint Lie algebra of type E_8 as described in [Spr98, §10.2] and adopt its notation. We define the bi-additive function f on $X^*(T)$ as follows:

$$f(i, j) := \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } i \text{ is connected with } j \text{ and } i < j \\ 1 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

If $\alpha, \beta \in R^+$, then $c_{\alpha, \beta} = (-1)^{f(\alpha, \beta)}$ if $\alpha + \beta \in R^+$ and $c_{\alpha, \beta} = 0$ otherwise. Now $[e_\alpha, e_\beta] = c_{\alpha, \beta} e_{\alpha + \beta}$. Using this we can now construct the matrix corresponding with the function $[X, \cdot]$ with respect to the following bases:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_5 &= \langle e_{12345}, e_{13456}, e_{14567}, e_{23456}, e_{34567}, e_{45678}, e_{13445} \rangle, \\ \mathfrak{n}_6 &= \langle e_{123456}, e_{123445}, e_{134456}, e_{134567}, e_{145678}, e_{234567}, e_{345678} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where $e_{a_1 \dots a_k}$ is short for e_b with b the root equal to the sum of the roots a_i .

The corresponding matrix is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It has determinant $5 = 0$ and rank 6. Thus the cokernel of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_5 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_6$ is 1 dimensional.

10.6 F_4

The group F_4 is a folding of E_6 . Let σ be the action on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of E_6 corresponding with the isomorphism (23)(56) of the Dynkin diagram of E_6 . The Lie algebra of F_4 is \mathfrak{g}^σ .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_1^\sigma &= \langle E_1, E_4, E_2 + E_3, E_5 + E_6 \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma &= \langle E_{14}, E_{24} + E_{34}, E_{25} + E_{36} \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma &= \langle E_{124} + E_{134}, E_{234}, E_{436} + E_{425} \rangle \\ \mathfrak{n}_4^\sigma &= \langle E_{1234}, E_{1436} + E_{1452}, E_{3425} + E_{2436} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

The matrix corresponding with $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus the matrix of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3$ is equal to:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore the matrix of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The determinant of this matrix is 2. Thus if $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 2$, then the dimension of the cokernel of the map $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_2^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma$ is 1.

The matrix corresponding with $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_3 \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_4$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus the matrix of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_4$ is equal to:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore the matrix of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_4^\sigma$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The determinant of this matrix is $-3 = 0$ and has at least rank 2. Thus the cokernel of $[X, \cdot] : \mathfrak{n}_3^\sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{n}_4^\sigma$ is 1 dimensional.

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